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Basha Street, in a residential area of West Beirut, was a scene of devastation Friday after the most intensive Israeli air bom-

bardment since the June 6 invasion of Lebanon. The area, once a fashionable neighborhood, suffered many casualties in raids.



Hundreds of residents of West Beirut streamed homeward Thursday evening after a cease-fire halted massive Israeli air raids. Seeking refuge, the residents of the Moslem sector of

Lebanon's capital had fled across the Green Line to predominantly Christian East Beirut. In the foreground, Israeli soldiers checked cars at the Green Line's Galerie Samaan crossing.

Pravda Criticizes Soviet Farmers, Industry for Failing to Meet Goals

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, criticized Soviet industrial and agricultural enterprises Friday for failing to meet production goals and contributing to continued slowdown in key economic areas.

The front-page article warned of serious shortfalls in the production of meat, milk and poultry and in the output of electricity, ferrous metals, synthetic fabrics and construction materials.

Economic growth in the January-July period, figured on an annual rate, was 2.5 percent, well below the planned level of 4.7 percent, Pravda said. The Soviet economy grew at an annual rate of 2.7 percent during the first six months, down from 3.4 percent for the cor-

sponding period in 1981, according to government statistics.

The official press has not published detailed figures for the seven-month period, but the unusual Pravda article appeared to signal strong Kremlin displeasure over economic performance. The state-run press usually paints an optimistic picture of the economy and rarely criticizes individual sectors.

Hints of Pessimism

While avoiding direct comment on the 1982 farm production, Pravda hinted that things were going badly, reporting that tractors, combines and other farm machinery were in worse repair than usual in crucial growing areas of Russia and Kazakhstan. Experts are predicting that the Soviet Uni-

ion this year will have its fourth consecutive poor harvest.

While output of meat, milk and poultry was meeting expectations in some regions, Pravda said, many farms in the normally productive areas of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Latvia, "and elsewhere" were preparing live stock, poultry and milk at lower levels than previously.

Pravda said the lagging industries "had not taken measures needed to replenish shortcomings permitted at the beginning of the year."

"Enterprises of the electro-technical industry, and heavy and transport machine building, have let down affiliated organizations by not delivering goods called for by contract," it said.

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■ The Philippines faces a growing Communist guerrilla movement, fueled by military abuses, economic failure and chronic neglect of rural areas, according to an assessment by U.S. diplomats. Page 2.

■ A major shift in the organization of China's Communist Party that would strengthen the controlling reformist bloc is predicted by Western diplomats. Page 2.

■ Mexico, trying to prop up the peso, closed foreign exchange markets and barred banks from exporting foreign currency. Page 7.

Police and Solidarity Backers Clash in Gdansk

By David Stroey

WARSAW — Rioting erupted Friday in Poland's northern port of Gdansk as police fired water cannons and tear gas at a crowd of about 10,000 persons demonstrating in support of the Solidarity independent trade union, witnesses reported.

The fighting broke out as underground Solidarity leaders in Warsaw circulated a call for new demonstrations against military rule at the end of this month.

Witnesses said that by midafternoon the security forces had the situation in Gdansk under control. They had sealed off many of the narrow central streets and were patrolling in armored cars and jeeps, the witnesses said.

The clash was the first reported outbreak of violence between Solidarity supporters and police since June. In early May, street marches turned into running battles between police and demonstrators in many cities. Sporadic outbreaks also took place in June.

The authorities have appealed for calm, saying disturbances now will upset tentative plans for the lifting of martial law by the end of the year.

Witnesses in Gdansk said more than 3,000 shipyard workers gathered after the morning shift to lay flowers at a monument to colleagues killed in riots in 1970.

After a brief confrontation with police, they began a march through the city, the witnesses said. The size of the group grew until it reached the local headquarters of the Communist Party.

Riot police surrounding the building reportedly charged the crowd, which was chanting slogans against the military authorities, "long live Solidarity" and "free Lech Wailes," the union leader.

Police fired tear gas and flares at the crowd and opened up with water jets, the witnesses said. Heavily armed police with shields and batons then reportedly bore down on the demonstrators, causing them to flee down the narrow cobblestone streets of the port's old center.

The Warsaw leaders, headed by Zbigniew Bujak, Solidarity's chief in the region, called for the campaign to start Monday, the anniversary of the founding of an interfactory committee in the Gdansk shipyards that negotiated a workers' agreement with the government in 1980.

The appeal was accompanied by a statement, from underground leaders in the southern city of Krakow calling for a same leaflet and poster drive and mass demonstration.

tion on Aug. 31. The date is considered important because it is the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk shipyards agreement, which opened the way for the setting up of independent free trade unions.

The demonstrations should start at 4 p.m. and last for two hours, the Solidarity bulletin said, and afterward a Mass should be celebrated in several churches "for the fatherland and for Solidarity."

Circulation of the appeal follows a call late last month by the national coordinating commission of the union for a renewal of a protest campaign that had been suspended during July.

The government has indicated through the official media that it is in no mood to tolerate breaches of martial law.

The Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu, in a front-page commentary Friday marking the eighth full month of martial law, condemned "those who for months now have tried to fan the climate of unrest, mistrust and tension."

It added: "nothing can be achieved through adventure, through negotiation, through insatiable fanning of passions and hatred."

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15 & 17 MORE

Cease-Fire Holds in Beirut; Progress Reported in Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A new cease-fire that stopped the most intense bombing yet of the Lebanese capital continued to hold Friday, and U.S. and Lebanese officials resumed talks on evacuating PLO forces from West Beirut.

Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan, who has served as a link between Philip C. Habib and the Palestine Liberation Organization, told reporters after meeting with the special U.S. envoy to Lebanon's presidential palace that the plan seemed to be coming together.

"Mr. Habib now has enough elements to be able to complete his negotiations and reach a stage at which implementation can begin," Mr. Wazzan said. "If Israel has honest intentions to make it possible for the Palestinians to go within the framework of a political solution."

"The majority of the people rightfully doubt Israel's real intentions after the massive escalation

of hostilities that we witnessed yesterday," he added.

Lebanon had suspended its participation in the talks Thursday to protest Israel's heaviest air attacks since the June 6 invasion. President Reagan expressed outrage to Israel over the bombing after Jerusalem had ordered a halt to the air strikes.

POLICE said the attacks left at least 156 dead and 417 wounded before a new cease-fire went into effect. Israel reported two of its soldiers killed and 41 wounded in fighting during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. Thursday.

PLO communiques said the warplanes dropped 44,000 bombs and that at least 600 houses collapsed in the Chafle and Borge Barjou Palestinian camps, rendering the camps uninhabitable. Beirut radio stations said more than 100 more buildings were destroyed in the city itself, already a scene of massive devastation.

Beirut residents emerged from hiding on Friday to survey the latest damage, which was difficult to

distinguish from previous destruction. Streets on which there continued to be some sort of commercial activity were crowded with people in the morning sunshine.

Despite a United Nations Security Council call Thursday night for the lifting of the siege of West Beirut, there was no sign that the Israelis were allowing food or electricity into the Moslem sector of the capital.

There was almost complete calm reported on the Israeli-Palestinian front around West Beirut on Friday. Motorcycle-borne guerrillas blared orders through loudspeakers for all fighters who had left their positions to report to their superiors within 48 hours or face court-martial.

After meeting with the American special envoy in Baabda, east of Beirut, Mr. Wazzan said he had conveyed to Mr. Habib the Lebanese and PLO response to Israel's latest conditions. There was speculation that Mr. Habib would travel to Israel soon to try to resolve remaining differences.

Mr. Wazzan said one item on the agenda of Mr. Habib, who refused to comment to reporters, was the timing of the arrival of a multinational force to take over PLO positions in West Beirut.

PLO spokesman Jammil Hilal said Israel now wants the Lebanese Army to deploy in West Beirut at the early stage of the evacuation, rather than an advance contingent from the proposed U.S., French and Italian force.

State-run Beirut Radio quoted well-informed political circles as saying the first batch of PLO fighters would leave by sea for the Jordanian port of Aqaba at dawn Thursday. The same date was mentioned by Israeli officials.

Former Premier Saeb Salam, another mediator between Mr. Habib and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, said Israel now wants 13,000 guerrillas evacuated and demanded their names. Several days ago the PLO said there were 7,000 guerrillas to be evacuated from the city.

Israel Expecting PLO Exit Next Week

'Technicalities' Remain in Talks, Reagan Declares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel still expects the peaceful withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut to begin next week despite Thursday's brief halt in negotiations caused by Israel's intense air raids, government officials said Friday.

"We were never told of any suspension in the Beirut talks, and we

Israel says its costs in the Lebanon invasion have been less than in two previous wars. Page 2.

know they are continuing normally," an official said.

President Reagan telephoned Prime Minister Menachem Begin from Washington Thursday and demanded a halt to the air attacks on West Beirut, where the guerrillas and a Syrian force are trapped.

President Reagan said Friday that he is "reasonably optimistic" that the latest cease-fire in Lebanon would hold and that the negotiations for removal of the Palestine Liberation Organization are "down to the technicalities."

Mr. Reagan said at an informal question-and-answer session with reporters that his anger over Israel's bombing and shelling attacks Thursday had been prompted by the fact that negotiations on the departure of the PLO had been broken off by the attacks. He said that previous Israeli attacks on West Beirut had generally been the result of PLO violations of cease-fire agreements.

Larry M. Spears, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Reagan followed up his call with a letter that "amplified" on the conversation.

Mr. Reagan, in his strongest statement since the start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon June 6, charged that the bombardment had jeopardized negotiations at "the point of success."

Mr. Begin told Mr. Reagan that his Cabinet had agreed to an 11th cease-fire even before his call.

The United States joined the 14 other members of the United Nations Security Council Thursday night in approving a resolution demanding strict observance of a cease-fire and Israeli cooperation in allowing UN observers to operate in Beirut.

The official in Jerusalem said Friday that Mr. Begin and his government expect the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas to start moving out of Lebanon next week, probably Thursday, and the multinational UN peacekeeping force to move in a few days later.

All of the guerrillas are expected to leave by land to Syria. From there, many of them will go to various Arab countries, including Jordan and Iraq, another Israeli official said.

The official said he understood the "chief sticking points at the Beirut negotiations now are Syria's reluctance to remove its men from Beirut and to give assurances that the guerrillas who stay in Syria will not show up later in Syrian-controlled territory in eastern Lebanon."

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Israel Says Costs in Lebanon Less Than in Previous Wars

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — War is never cheap, but Israeli officials say that the 10-week invasion of Lebanon has been far less burdensome than either the 1967 or 1973 Arab-Israeli wars and that they do not expect to ask for additional economic or military aid from the United States.

According to estimates by officials of the Bank of Israel, the government's central bank, the war has cost Israel \$1 billion in outright expenditures so far, much of it in expended bombs and ammunition, and up to \$300 million more in lost production time because of the mobilization of military reserve units.

Chafing under Western criticism of their methods and goals in Lebanon, the Israeli officials say they are convinced that this time Israel can pay its own way.

"If your readers expect to read

about the terrible economic burden Israel has to bear because of this war, they are in for a disappointment," Yigal Plessner, the deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, said in an interview. "It has been a burden, but not anywhere near as prohibitive."

A Lighter Burden

There are several reasons that this war — the longest that Israel has fought since the 1948-1949 war of independence — has imposed a lighter economic burden than the others, according to officials in Jerusalem.

For one thing, they note, this war was fought on only one front. Moreover, while Israeli forces clashed in the early days of the conflict with the Syrian Army and Air Force, the bulk of the fighting has been against the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas.

The Israelis have stressed the large amount of sophisticated weapons the PLO possessed, but

the fact is the PLO was never a match for the Israeli forces. The PLO had neither an air force nor a navy, nor were its ground forces at all comparable to the highly mechanized units of the Israeli Army.

As a result, Israel's losses of the modern and extremely expensive instruments of war have been negligible.

In 10 weeks of combat missions, the Israeli Air Force has lost one A-5 Skyhawk and one F-4 Phantom. These aging, American-built aircraft are being phased out of the Israeli arsenal and being replaced by F-15 and F-16 jets, which remained unscathed in the fighting in Lebanon.

Israel also lost two helicopters. Military officials have not disclosed how much other equipment was lost in the fierce tank duels with the Syrians in eastern Lebanon, nor early in the war, but they are thought not to be unduly large.

In contrast, Israel's major equipment losses in the 1973 war totaled

105 aircraft and 800 tanks. The value of lost equipment alone equaled Israel's gross national product that year, according to Mr. Plessner.

The cost of the war in Lebanon is now about 7 percent of the Israeli GNP, he added.

Without Desperation

The relatively light losses have allowed Israeli officials to look at the question of outside aid in political and ideological terms rather than, as was the case in 1973, as a desperate necessity.

"I think Israel would be stupid to request additional aid because of the war," Mr. Plessner said. "Obviously, this war is not particularly popular with the rest of the world. Since despite that fact Israel decided to execute the war the way we have, it is better to do it on our own strength."

The United States currently supplies Israel with \$1.4 billion in military grants and credits and \$785

million in economic aid, which goes into Israel's general treasury funds. For the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, President Reagan has requested the same amount of economic aid and an increase in the military support to \$1.7 billion.

The war came home to Israeli citizens this summer in the form of higher taxes and also increases in the price of basic commodities — bread, milk, margarine, eggs, poultry and public transportation as the government reduced its subsidies.

Cutting Expenditures

Israelis are able to live with such price increases, because almost all wages in the country are indexed to the rising cost of living.

In addition to slashing subsidies, the Begin government is planning to cut other expenditures by about \$140 million. Last month it also increased the value added tax from 12 to 15 percent and imposed a set-

ries of relatively minor temporary taxes specifically to pay for the war.

But the most important element in the government's plan to finance the war is a "compulsory war loan." Under the measure, estimated to produce \$650 million, Israelis will have 4 percent of their gross incomes taken from them in the next nine months as an interest-free "loan" to the government.

The money is to be repaid over a 12-year period, but with inflation in Israel running at a 117 percent a year, its value at the end of the loan period could be negligible.

Israeli officials say they are confident that these measures will more than cover the costs of the war in Lebanon, which can be financed over a number of years. This, of course, assumes that the fighting around Beirut will end soon and that the Israelis will not encounter major new war costs in the months ahead.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Admits Sinking 2 Freighters

LONDON — Iraq admitted Friday its forces sank two freighters, one Greek and one South Korean, that it mistook for Iranian warships. It declared a military exclusion zone at the head of the Gulf to prevent similar incidents.

Iranian ships rescued 58 crew members from the 15,000-ton Greek freighter "Lion's Bride" and the 16,000-ton South Korean "Sambow Banner," both sunk Monday during Iraqi attacks against Iranian naval targets. Eight men were reported missing from the South Korean ship.

In a similar development, the official Iranian news agency said Thursday that an Iraqi plane sent on a bombing mission to Iran bombed the Iraqi city of Zaribat and "inflicted heavy damage on its own forces."

Fleet Street Union Leader Is Fined

LONDON — A Fleet Street union leader who called a 24-hour stoppage of national newspapers in support of striking hospital workers was fined, rather than imprisoned, for contempt of court Friday.

The ruling appeared to defuse a potential confrontation between unions and the government. The judgment occurred on the last day of a five-day campaign of sporadic strikes by 750,000 nurses and manual workers at 2,500 National Health Service hospitals, the pay dispute which prompted the Fleet Street sympathy walkout Tuesday.

Because the leader of the electronics union, Sean Gersaghy, was fined \$350 (\$395), instead of being jailed, threatened strike was apparently averted. The unions, which planned nine papers for appearing Wednesday, had said they would halt all publication if Mr. Gersaghy was sent to prison.

West Berlin Marks 21st Year of Wall

BERLIN — West Berliners placed wreaths and flowers at the Berlin Wall Friday to mark its 21st anniversary, as East Germany strengthened its barriers by building more concrete walls along the East-West German border.

West German border authorities at Coburg, 63 miles (100 kilometers) north of Nuremberg, said that the East Germans were building a wall 12 feet (3.5 meters) high around the border village of Görsdorf and another a few miles away at Heimesdorf.

West Berliners paid tribute to 180 persons who have died at the wall since its construction began Aug. 13, 1961, laying wreaths at places along the 102-mile (165-kilometer) barrier and holding a memorial service at the spot where Peter Fechtner, 18, was killed by gunfire in 1962.

Suzuki Sets Book Dispute Deadline

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki Friday gave his foreign minister and education minister a week to resolve a dispute over the rewriting of wartime history in school textbooks.

Two Japanese government officials returned Friday from Peking and told Mr. Suzuki that China took a firm and severe view of the textbook changes, which play down Japanese aggression and atrocities up to and during World War II. The officials had gone to Peking in an effort to end the controversy before Mr. Suzuki's scheduled trip to China next month.

After hearing their report, the premier told Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakurada and Education Minister Heiji Ogawa to solve the problem within a week. The textbook issue has also caused friction between Japan and North and South Korea.

Cleric Calls For Ghobzadeh's Death

LONDON — Sadeq Ghobzadeh, the former Iranian foreign minister, should be swiftly tried and executed for his role in a plot to overthrow Iran's clerical regime, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said Friday.

Speaking in a telephone interview from Tehran, Ayatollah Khalkhali, who has ordered the execution of hundreds of people as head of the revolutionary courts since the 1979 revolution, said, "If I were the judge, I would sentence him to death after a one-minute trial."

Mr. Ghobzadeh, accused of masterminding a plot to kill Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, will go on trial Saturday at Tehran's top-security Evin prison. Shortly after his arrest in April, Mr. Ghobzadeh confessed to his involvement in the plot in an interrogation broadcast on Iranian television.

Rival Gangs Clash at Naples Prison

NAPLES — Hundreds of police were called to the Poggioreale prison to break up a battle between rival Camorra crime gangs. Police said at least three prisoners were wounded — one shot and two stabbed — and another was treated for shock.

Roads around the prison were sealed off while about 100 Carabinieri and 200 police moved in to quell the fighting, police said. According to first reports, about 300 prisoners belonging to rival gangs started fighting in the exercise yard and later barricaded themselves in their respective wings of the prison.

The prison has recently been the scene of protests, officially against overcrowding. But judicial sources say an underlying motive is protest against the transfer of Camorra inmates to remote prisons in Sardinia.

N.Y. Board to Return Banned Books

LEVITTOWN, N.Y. — The board of the Island Trees Union Free School District, whose banning of nine books from school libraries nearly seven years ago touched off a national controversy, voted Thursday to return the books to the shelves.

But the board said in a formal statement that librarians would be required to send notes to parents whose children check out the books in the four Nassau County communities it covers. The board's removal of the books, which include "The Fixer" by Bernard Malamud, which won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1967, and "Slaughterhouse-Five," by Kurt Vonnegut Jr., had been challenged by five students.

In June, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a trial was warranted to determine whether the board's action had violated the students' First Amendment rights to freedom of speech. In its statement, the board indicated that it was seeking to avoid a trial and to end a controversy that had been divisive in the largely white and middle-class district and overshadowed other school-district business.

Nkomo to Discuss Zimbabwe Security

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo will confer this weekend with his opposition party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, on ways of reducing tribal and political tensions in southern Zimbabwe, party sources said Friday.

Mr. Nkomo will report on his talks last week with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe about the worsening security caused by banditry and armed attacks by political dissidents, the sources said. They said he might soon announce a tour of the south to persuade his supporters not to aid bandits and dissidents.

Kenya Detains Parliament Member

NAIROBI — An outspoken member of Kenya's Parliament has been detained under government security laws, the first serving politician to be held in a series of arrests that began in June.

The government announced Friday that Michael Kioggi Wamwere had been detained, as had a university lecturer, Willy Matunga, who is awaiting trial on charges of possessing sedition literature. No reason was given for their detention. This brings to nine the number of persons being held without trial. One of them is George Anyona, a former member of Parliament.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



Children from the Sabra Palestinian camp wait for clothing on an outdoor basketball court at the Alex Manongian Center in Beirut. Twenty-seven children were evacuated from the Islamic Home for the Aged after three children had starved to death.

Israel Expects PLO Evacuation Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel Thursday and continued Friday over Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's demands for sustained military action against the guerrillas trapped in West Beirut.

Opposition party leaders called on Mr. Sharon to resign, saying he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the government.

Sharon Outraged

The Cabinet at a special meeting Thursday outvoted Mr. Sharon to order a halt to the fighting in Beirut unless the guerrillas fire first. Israeli state radio said any future air attacks would require Cabinet approval.

But Mr. Sharon, regarded as the

architect of the Lebanese invasion, brushed aside the demands, saying he did not intend to resign.

At a parliamentary committee meeting Friday, he defended the military actions in Beirut.

"The terrorists went on stalling until we showed them they must get out or face a battle with our forces," he reportedly told the committee.

Mr. Sharon disclosed that he had made a secret trip to Beirut in January to study PLO defenses before the invasion. In a U.S. television interview shown Friday, he said he had subsequently advised against storming West Beirut but recommended that Israel should

emphasize negotiations for the PLO's withdrawal from Lebanon.

About 10 members of the Group Against Silence completed their first week of a hunger strike Friday in protest of the war in Lebanon.

The group, which initially numbered 15, has been standing silently outside Mr. Begin's office. They said they would continue until Israeli forces leave Lebanon.

Schmidt Criticizes Israel

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt accused Israel Friday of killing civilians at random in the bombardment of Beirut.

They have fought to prove that the opposite is true. There is certainly anti-Semitism in our country than in numerous other states.

Mrs. Veil is also a former French Cabinet minister and a prominent Jewish spokeswoman.

The most prominent Jewish figure in the Socialist government, Justice Minister Robert Badinter, said in a newspaper article Thursday that repressive measures would not halt the wave of terrorism afflicting France.

Mr. Badinter said the extremist

Palestinians believed to be behind the restaurant attack had a double goal when choosing their target.

"They are killing Jews and they are inflicting a heavy blow on a French government that is trying to advance a peaceful solution to the Lebanon conflict," he said.

The terrorism would only stop when there was peace in the Middle East, he added.

Another Paris Shooting

PARIS (UPI) — A terrorist in a car fired a shot that missed a policeman on guard outside the Turkish tourist office on the Champs-Elysees, police reported Friday.

The 22-caliber bullet made a hole in a shop window in the incident late Thursday evening.

On Friday, there were also reports of numerous bomb threats, including one at a Paris train station. More than 600 Mobile Guards, a paramilitary security force, and police officers were moved from provincial towns to Paris Thursday and Friday to help protect vulnerable buildings, chiefly legations.

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37 Million in Spain in '81

Associated Press

MADRID — Spain's population last year was 37,746,250, made up of 19,216,496 females and 18,529,764 males, according to official figures published recently.

Veterans of Falklands War Finding No Glory in Argentina

the Argentine experience is worse

in many ways. This country is smaller, the war was closer, and the cause, however brief, was more nationally heartfelt.

Blamed for Defeat

"Instead of being received as heroes, they are told the defeat was their fault," Humberto Mesones, a psychiatrist doing volunteer work in military hospitals, said in an interview.

The draft here is democratic, an honest lottery, but the assignments afterward are not. Many of the white sons of the middle class draw office jobs. But most of the fighting men for the Falklands war were one-year conscripts from poor and working-class families.

Without a war tradition to draw on — the Falklands was Argentina's first war in this century — many of the young men went not knowing what to expect and came back shell-shocked and traumatized. Psychiatrists and parents re-

ported that many of the veterans are plagued by nightmares of British shelling and of comrades being killed or mutilated. One survivor of the torpedoed cruiser General Belgrano committed suicide.

The cold shoulder given to the veterans and have received has been part of the larger mood of a defeated country trying to forget the war altogether. Renewed concern about the economy, with its growing recession and triple-digit inflation, has replaced the Falklands as the subject overhead in buses, on elevators, and along this city's busy streets.

Shame of Defeat

"People are not talking about the Malvinas [Falklands] and its consequences because they feel shame," former Foreign Minister Oscar Camilión said in an interview.

U.S. Lawmakers Drop Restrictions On Nerve Gas, MX

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hawks prevailed Thursday at a House-Senate conference committee meeting as they eliminated restrictions on nerve gas production and the MX missile from a compromise military authorization bill for fiscal 1983.

The House had voted to forbid nerve gas production, while the Senate had cut MX funds. Both provisions were dropped in favor of President Reagan's positions.

In another victory for Mr. Reagan and the Pentagon, the conference wiped out a House-passed provision to deny money for military programs that would undercut existing arms control agreements. The amendment might have stopped the Pentagon from deploying MX missiles close together in the so-called "dense pack" pattern.

With those major decisions, the conference committee of senior members of the House and Senate Armed Services committees appeared to be well on its way to authorizing about \$177 billion for the development and production of weapons in fiscal 1983.

Still to be decided was whether to direct the Air Force to buy the Lockheed C-5 or the Boeing 747, or a mixture of both, as its new long-distance transport plane.

Another remaining question was whether the full House and Senate will accept the changes made in the defense bill, as is usually the case. And Congress still must decide how much of the money authorized will be appropriated.

The authorization bill sets ceilings on how much money the Pentagon can obligate for various weapons programs in a given year. Separate appropriation legislation

determines how much of the authorized money the Pentagon will receive.

Nerve gas production is the most emotionally charged of the issues in the military authorization bill. The administration contends that banning nerve gas production is the best way to deter the Soviet Union from using nerve gas.

Opponents counter that the United States has plenty of nerve gas stored for deterrence purposes and that producing more would intensify the arms race.

The Senate, on a 49-45 vote, had rejected an amendment that would have denied the \$34 million the administration requested for nerve gas production. The House, however, had voted 251 to 159 against

the Senate's proposal.

As part of the appropriation process, the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday voted to deny \$18.3 million that the administration had requested to build a nerve gas factory in Pine Bluff, Ark.

On the MX issue, the Senate had held back \$1.5 billion that Mr. Reagan had requested to produce the first nine missiles. It also had deleted \$715 million requested to study temporary basing for the MX.

The administration had said it believed those first missiles would be put into existing Minuteman silos, but added that other basing schemes were still being considered. The Senate decided that the money should be withheld until the president decides where to put the missiles.

The House had rejected amendments to cut the administration's MX request, including the money for producing the first nine missiles.

Sources said the House's MX position prevailed in the conference with relatively minor modifications.

Solace for Nuclear Survivors: The U.S. Mail Will Be There With You

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service has added something else to the snow, rain, heat and gloom of night that will not stay its couriers from their appointed rounds.

It is nuclear war.

And the Internal Revenue Service is intending to hound you to the end of the world for tax money with a post-nuclear-war tax plan.

Postal planners went before a House Post Office subcommittee Thursday and outlined a plan for delivering the mail after a holocaust.

What would happen, wondered Rep. Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat, if not many people

were left to read and write letters after a nuclear war?

"Those that are left will get their mail," said Ralph H. Jussell, the civil defense coordinator at the Post Office.

Theater of the Absurd

If it sounds ludicrous, it was supposed to. Rep. Mickey Leland, a Texas Democrat and the subcommittee chairman, said he intended to turn his hearing room into a theater of the absurd.

"There was some giggling around the Capitol about the absurdity of this hearing," Rep. Leland said. "But we are all affected. And with that I thought I ought to do my part to point out the absurdity of this nuclear madness."

Rep. Leland and his colleagues then converted the

hearing into a denunciation of the administration's stepped-up civil defense planning.

The postal plan that riled them calls for moving postal operations to remote areas to continue mail handling and providing fallout protection for postal workers and workers. Under the plan, the Postal Service also would pass out emergency change-of-address cards, help censor international mail and register federal workers and enemy aliens. But it would have to stop handling food stamps, passports and migratory bird stamps.

"This whole civil defense scheme is the most egregious waste of the taxpayers' money I have ever witnessed," said Rear Adm. Gene La Rocque of the Center for Defense Information. "Worse than the waste of money is the fact that the civil defense program serves to create the impression that nuclear war is fightable, winnable and survivable."

Rep. William L. Clay, Democrat of Missouri, told the postal people their idea was "lunatic."

While the Postal Service feels confident about its plan, there apparently is more doubt at the IRS, which is trying to work out a post-disaster tax-collection scheme.

Scrap Income Tax

A memo circulating at the Department of Treasury, prepared by tax analyst Gary Robbins, suggests that a nuclear disaster would destroy many government and private tax records and a post-war government in all likelihood would have to scrap the income tax.

The easiest solution would be a national sales tax geared to the amount of money the government needed to make things work again. He suggested a tax of about 20 percent.



SLUMBER PARTY — With the hotels and campgrounds of Florence filled to capacity at the height of Italy's tourist season, dozens of young tourists camped out in sleeping bags at the city's Central Station square this week with the St. Maria Novella church as a backdrop.

Organized Labor in U.S. Hesitant on Political Comeback

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With unemployment at its highest since the start of World War II, the rate of business failures at a 50-year record and interest rates still choking commerce, this should be the year, if history is a reliable guide, that organized labor reassess itself as a political force.

But with three months left before the November elections, leaders of the major unions are still not sure whether they can elect a sympathetic Congress and force a hostile White House to pay more attention to labor's many problems.

They question how much they can widen the Democratic margin in the House and whether, with so many more Democratic senators up for re-election than Republicans, they can change the party alignment in the Republican-controlled Senate by any more than two seats.

The leaders say two factors are

causing this hesitation: The Republicans will be able to outspend labor-backed candidates by 10-1 in many congressional districts, and labor's own polls show that many voters do not closely associate President Reagan with the recession.

Disaster of 1980

The 1980 elections, it is agreed, were a disaster for organized labor. Most of the major unions reluctantly endorsed Jimmy Carter for a second term. But 43 percent of the households with union members voted for Mr. Reagan, enough for him to win in many labor states and enough to help defeat many liberal Democrats who had been among the best friends labor had in Congress.

The Republicans ended up with a 53-47 majority in the Senate, controlling that body for the first time since Eisenhower's sweep of 1952. Nine of the Senate races were decided by 2 percent of the vote or less, and seven of those

close contests were won by Republicans with the help of union votes.

The Democrats lost 33 seats in the House, leaving them with a precarious margin of 51, 243-192. Mr. Reagan, as far as most union leaders are concerned, has done little that is right since his inauguration and their relations with the White House are perhaps the worst since the days of Herbert Hoover.

The AFL-CIO, with 15 million members in 99 unions that include virtually all of the country's major labor organizations, is technically nonpartisan. But the federation's leaders are unanimous in believing that the only way they can now regain their former influence in Washington is to elect more Democrats to Congress this fall and return the White House to a Democratic control.

In the past year the labor federation's political arm, the Committee on Political Education, known as COPE, has been reorganized. It has been given a new director and

provided with the latest computerized techniques for profiling union voters and making personal mailings to union members tailored to help them concentrate on issues of particular interest in their districts. It has also stepped up its fund-raising drive.

Long View

Last week, with a long view toward 1984, the AFL-CIO's executive council agreed to try, for the first time in the federation's history, to endorse a Democratic candidate even before the primaries begin.

In the shorter view, the federation's political education committee is completing its voter surveys and polling of union households as it decides on the 8 or 10 states where it expects to concentrate its efforts and money this fall.

Historically, in the second year of a president's term, the party in the White House has an average loss of 15 House seats. In a presi-

dent's sixth year, the average loss has been 57 seats.

Because of redistricting or retirement, about 50 House seats will be "open" this fall, without an incumbent. And, according to John Perkins, COPE's new director, the AFL-CIO will be very active in some districts where labor has never before tried very hard.

Another problem confronting labor is the president's surprising ability to keep himself from being identified closely with the country's economic ills.

Labor leaders were amazed at the support Mr. Reagan continues to hold. Mr. Perkins said, and cannot help admiring his ability to focus attention away from the economy and on issues such as taxation, tax credits, abortion and the Soviet pipeline to Europe.

"If he can continue to convince people the recession isn't his doing and they should be patient a few months longer, it will help Republican candidates this fall," he said.

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Christian Science Church Faces Challenge to Its Authority

Dissident Sues Over Passing Down of Mrs. Eddy's Power

Mr. Nolan has never managed to draw broad attention. But now he is in court. While the civil action might be short-lived, the Mother Church, which啟shakes public controversy and is pointedly private about its affairs, finds itself having to deal not only with the legal challenge but also with the public interest it has stirred.

Donald W. Cushing, the judge of the probate court here, is not expected to hear arguments until the fall, after which he can either dismiss the petition or let the matter go to trial.

Mr. Nolan has retained a respected lawyer to plead his case, Thomas Rath, a former state attorney general.

Mr. Rath is accustomed to defending doctors sued for malpractice. The petition questioning the intent of Mrs. Eddy, who founded a church whose members believe in the healing powers of faith rather than of medical science, is new to him.

For years Mr. Nolan has attacked the Mother Church as "evil" and accused it of betraying the spirit of its founder.

Rath is convinced that she never turned over the right of decision on church matters that she had reserved to herself in her lifetime.

On the other side of the petition is the church's attorney, Richard F. Upton, a former speaker of the New Hampshire House. His father, Robert W. Upton, was a U.S. senator and a legal adviser to the church. His mother was a second cousin of Mrs. Eddy.

Conrad Wright, professor of American church history at the Harvard Divinity School, explained that "the courts are very, very leery about deciding the internal affairs of a church. I suspect that they would shy off this like nobody's business."

"Like the Mormons," Prof. Wright said, "the Christian Scientists have always been a little defensive about their position and concerned that the right information and the right image gets out to the public."

There is a Committee on Publication to shape the image of the church, and that committee has thousands of designated representatives around the world.

The committee staff occupies two floors of an office tower, part of the expansion of the Boston headquarters, designed by the firm of LM. Pei and completed in 1973 at a cost of \$82.7 million.

Not a penny was borrowed for the project. From its humble beginnings in the mind and spirit of Mrs. Eddy, who in her impoverished middle age wrote "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures" and pressed her writings and teaching door to door in the factory town of Lynn, Mass., the church has grown into an institution of quiet and dignified affluence.

A.W. Phimney, manager of the Committee on Publication, estimated church income in the last fiscal year at \$52 million. Almost half of that, he said, came from bequests and the rest from contributions and investments. Those are impressive figures for a church

whose last reported membership, in 1936, was 268,915.

The church is guarded about its affairs. It produces no membership figures. Mr. Phimney acknowledges that this has been declining at an annual rate of a half percent and that almost 200 branch churches around the world have closed in the past 10 years.

The Christian Science Monitor, the newspaper that is the church's voice, has been losing money each year. Its net paid circulation declined from 218,886 in 1970 to 157,943 in 1981.

Mr. Phimney quoted a letter that he said Mrs. Eddy wrote to the board of directors of the Mother Church in 1903.

"Never abandon the bylaws nor the denominational government of the Mother Church," he quoted her as writing. "If I am not personally with you, the word of God and my instructions in the bylaws have led you hitherto and will remain to guide you safely on, and the teachings of St. Paul are as useful today as when they were first written."

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jazz and popular music. His last contribution appeared on page 8W in the Weekend section Friday.

He was born in Atlantic City, N.J., studied at the City College of New York, and had worked for the New York Herald Tribune. He was also responsible for the American Legion magazine in Paris.

Mr. Van Brakle asked that his body be left to science. No religious service will be held.

Bartolome Mitre, Argentine Publisher, Dies

Oliviero de Fabritius

ROME (AP) — Oliviero de Fabritius, 80, one of Italy's leading operatic and orchestral conductors, died Thursday after a long illness.

Mr. de Fabritius, a native of Rome, served as artistic secretary of Rome's Teatro dell'Opera from 1933 to 1943. In 1938, he conducted the inaugural summer operatic performances at the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. He was a frequent guest conductor at opera houses in Europe and the Americas and was also known through his operatic recordings, including several starring the tenor Beniamino Gigli.

Tom Drake HOLLYWOOD (LAT) — Tom Drake, 64, the "boy next door" in Hollywood's movie musicals of the 1940s, died Wednesday of cancer.

Mr. Drake's career soared with his performance as the neighbor

jazz and popular music. His last contribution appeared on page 8W in the Weekend section Friday.

He was born in Atlantic City, N.J., studied at the City College of New York, and had worked for the New York Herald Tribune. He was also responsible for the American Legion magazine in Paris.

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Frank Van Brakle

LONDON (Reuters) — Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, 69, a former British high commissioner in Africa and a strong supporter of the European Economic Community, died Tuesday, his family announced.

Sir Geoffrey became a prominent Labor member of Parliament after World War II but it was a Conservative government which

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Sharon and the Cabinet

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, is a gifted soldier, a blunt politician and a disastrous diplomat. It is not the PLO but a near-unanimous Israeli Cabinet that now accuses him of sabotaging the peace effort in Lebanon, acting without approval and damaging Israel's image abroad by unleashing Thursday's ferocious attack on West Beirut. What is Israel doing to itself?

Those air strikes and the Israeli advance into northern Lebanon seemed calculated to disrupt, just at the point of success, the intricate peace negotiations of President Reagan's envoy, Philip Habib. This was no small affront to Israel's American supporters. For the first time, an outraged Mr. Reagan is saying out loud what he has confided in private correspondence with Prime Minister Begin — that United States support may be firm but it is not unconditional.

If Sharon behaves as if he alone is judge of Israel's interests, some part of the responsibility attaches to Menachem Begin. The prime minister has repeatedly strained the difficult partnership with the United States, whether by authorizing the bombing of Iraq's

nuclear reactor or by promoting settlements on the West Bank. His style is studied intransigence to his opponents. Now his defense minister applies the same style to dealing with his own government.

Israel has had no prouder claim than its record as a flourishing democracy committed to humane values. "Every soldier is a civilian," goes the adage, "and every civilian is a soldier." Israelis have dismissed as absurd any suggestion that a country meant to be the Athens of its region could become a Prussia. Indeed, Sharon was denied the job of chief of staff because of his insubordination as a field commander in two previous Israeli wars.

Sharon has again struck out on his own in the Lebanon siege, ignoring his Cabinet colleagues if not his prime minister. He succeeded in outraging even hard-line Cabinet members. Over his objections, a halt has been ordered to the Beirut bombings and his authority has been restrained. But not before much has been put in jeopardy, most importantly the complicated Habib disengagement plan. Sharon knows how to make war; he should no longer be allowed to dive-bomb the peace.

Salesmen in Uniform

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Frank Carlucci, the U.S. deputy secretary of defense, has now instructed the military services to get busy and help sell American fighter planes to foreign governments. The idea is, apparently, that salesmen in uniform are more effective than mere civilians working for the aircraft companies.

It is not enough to let foreign nations know what the new fighters can do. "We must go further," he has written, "and actively plan with the nations for sensible acquisitions."

The Carducci order strengthens the impression that this administration is rapidly losing any sense of proportion in all questions of weapons sales abroad.

To thrust this salesman's job onto the services requires an unwholesome blurring of distinctions between military responsibilities and commercial favors for private companies. It is bad enough to allow the two to become confused in the minds of foreign officials dealing with American military officers. It is worse to encourage that confusion in the officers' own minds.

That line, it is hardly necessary to say, has occasionally been badly blurred in the past — and those experiences testify to the risks. You would think that the Reagan administration might remember, in particular, the AWACS imbroglio last year.

That originated in a suggestion by overeager Air Force generals to the Saudis about the desirability of having their own AWACS planes. When the Saudis began

pressing the idea in Washington, the Israelis bitterly protested that the planes and their radars would constitute a dire threat.

At that point, the actual military capacities of the planes became irrelevant. As is customary in these affairs, it became, for both governments, a test of which of them the United States would accommodate in preference to the other. That is a wretched way for the United States to conduct a foreign policy.

Mr. Carlucci's instructions, incidentally, identify 11 countries as promising prospects, measured in terms of their sense of danger, their ambition and their ability to pay. Six of the 11 are in the Middle East, where there are two wars in progress.

Mr. Carlucci may recall that a succession of Defense Department officials, through most of the 1970s, justified the sale of a fleet of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to Iran on grounds that it was necessary to guarantee the stability of the Gulf region. The Iranians currently seem to be getting good mileage out of their Phantoms.

The Carducci order is evidently intended to do a favor to one company in particular. The Northrop Corp. has invested heavily in a new fighter, the F-35, now in production, for which it has no buyers in the United States or abroad so far. Mr. Carlucci seems to think that the military services ought to give Northrop a little help. But he is offering more than he, or anyone in the Defense Department, ought to deliver.

Farewell to Fonda

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Henry Fonda had a distinguished stage career, but for most Americans he is indissolubly linked to the movies. Like Tracy, Gable and Bogart he was the stuff of thousand Saturday nights at the Bijou, and the emblem for a certain kind of American male.

Fonda's American male was awkward with women, honest as the day is long and blessed with the same innocence that guards fools, drunks and angels.

If he was shrewd he was never tricky, if he was cantankerous he had cause.

Whether he was or was not the real Henry Fonda is irrelevant. On screen, the shadow is the substance.

The shadow that Henry Fonda chose to cast became familiar to three generations.

Other Editorial Opinion

Reagan's Tax Stance

President Reagan's reluctance up to now to make the unpleasant decisions required to cut the budget deficit has had extremely damaging consequences at home and abroad. So it is encouraging that he is now giving his support to a measure that is before Congress to increase company and indirect taxes over the next three years.

He is nonetheless pressing ahead with his program of personal tax cuts. The subtleties of increasing taxes in one area and cutting them in another will not easily be appreciated by an American electorate that is becoming more and more disturbed by the state of the economy.

That he should nonetheless be prepared to run the risk is an indication of how seriously he now regards the budget deficit.

It encourages the hope that this will be but the first step in a process that will lead to

substantially lower deficits over the years to come.

— The Times (London).

Angry Resignation*

Some 29 months hence, unless an unforeseen miracle occurs, the Reagan administration will have drawn inchoately to a close. Europe, then, will still be living check by jowl with the East, and seeking a consistent policy. Russia, too, will have weathered this or that flea-bit sanction and be anxious afresh to perceive the outlines of Western approach. It is not necessary, even with Mr. Reagan, that the coming two years be written off.

But in Bonn and Paris and London, as well as in Moscow, an air of angry resignation is manifest. The threat and the challenge may come from the East. But the exasperation and the impatience seem to come most damagingly from the Far West.

— The Guardian (London).

AUG. 14: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: The Japanese Affair

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "President Roosevelt has not much luck in dealing with the Japanese affair. No sooner has he got rid of it in one form when it crops up in another. The school segregation incident, for example, appeared to have been satisfactorily adjusted by means of assurances to the Californians that a treaty would be made with Japan excluding Japanese coolies from the United States. But this belief has just been shattered by Japan's refusal to agree to such a treaty even in return for special privileges in Korea. Perhaps the fact that the United States has nothing very tangible in Korea to offer may have something to do with Japan's inflexibility."

BERLIN — Hitler will not be chancellor of the Reich and Germany will continue to be governed by the Von Papen Cabinet, at least for the moment, it was decided in three historic interviews that brought Adolf Hitler face to face with Gen. von Schleicher, Chancellor von Papen and President Hindenburg. To all three, the Nazi leader put his unfriendly demands: the chancellorship for himself, the key positions in the ministry for his party co-leaders, the Prussian premiership for himself, and other portfolios in the Prussian government for his fellow Nazis. The chancellor and the president firmly refused to consider them. The Nazi leader's meeting with Hindenburg lasted only 13 minutes.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

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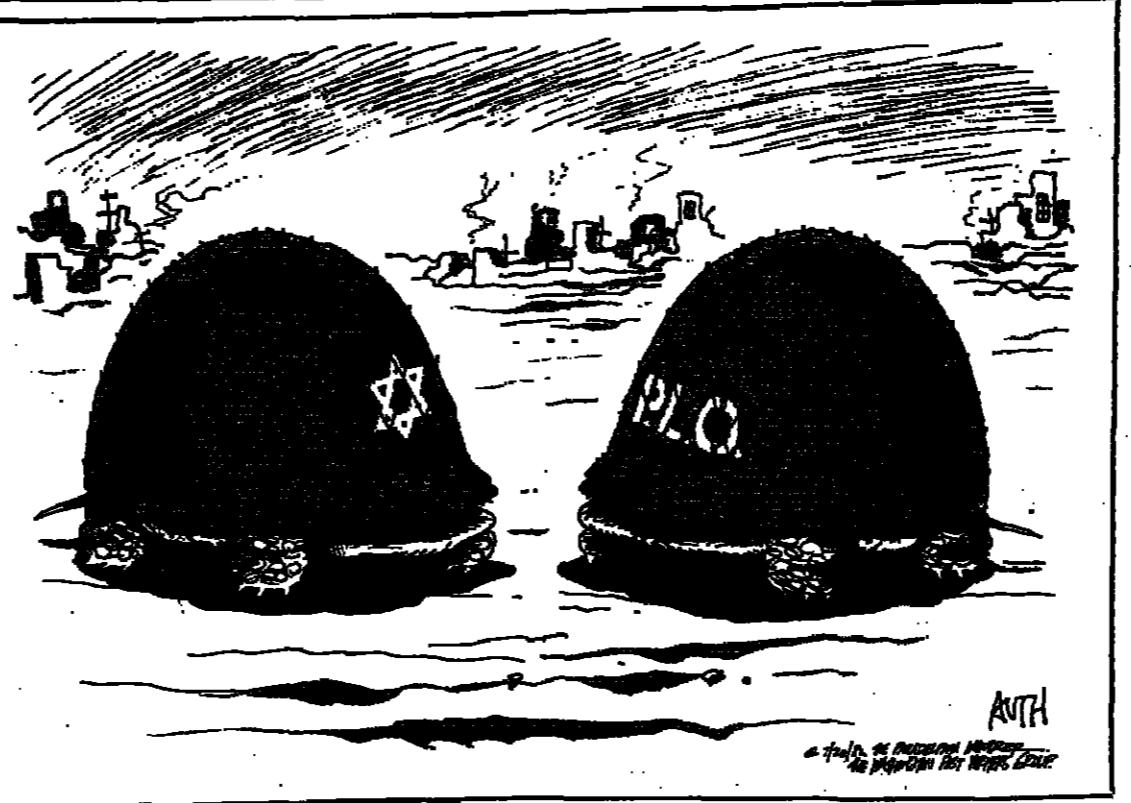
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U.S. Overtures to Southern Neighbors

• White House Seeks Closer Ties to Chile's Military Rulers

By Kenneth Freed

SANTIAGO — Reagan administration officials have been making pilgrimages here recently, seeking better relations with Chile and hoping to find grounds to support a decision to resume arms sales to the hard-line military dictatorship of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The process raises questions about the need for improved relations and the U.S. commitment to seek decent human-rights practices by rightist, anti-Communist governments.

The administration has sought to redefine U.S. dealings with military regimes in South America, particularly toward ending the isolation imposed on Chile by the Ford and Carter presidencies. This is being done in the name of stability in the southern half of South America and because of the perceived need to strengthen anti-Communist governments.

But to create a new climate, the Reagan administration must first reverse congressionally imposed restraints on bilateral ties, particularly on arms sales, suspended since 1976.

There are two major obstacles to turning Congress around. First is the question of human rights. Chile has supported until now.

But Chile is still far from a happy

place. The ban on political activity remains, as evidenced by a phone call a Pinocchio aide made to a leader of the Christian Democrat Party, the major opposition party still maintaining a semblance of structure.

"He told me that recent statements by some of us were getting out of charge that the 'climate' of official French sympathy for the Palestine Liberation Organization and the tone of press coverage of the war in Lebanon have encouraged terrorists," the polemics have made things worse."

"He said the call reminded him of what happened to four other Christians last year when they tried to talk to visiting American officials. All four were killed."

The Pinocchio regime also practices "internal exile," a system under which the government sends dissidents to camps in rural areas.

Even though the Chilean press can mildly criticize the government's economic policies, political criticism is unacceptable. Nor can local editors run stories casting aspersions on Pinocchio or members of his family. And, of course, Chile remains a military dictatorship, a fact undefined in unsupervised ways. Police and soldiers, armed with submachine guns, stand on street corners, and there is a night-time curfew. A state of siege is still in effect, though anti-government terrorism has been virtually eliminated.

Then there is the Letelier case. Pinocchio has flatly refused to move on the matter, and it seems the Reagan administration may be nearing acceptance of the extradition requests as a lost cause.

In total, the administration position comes down to this: What was done was done. Pinocchio is not doing it anymore, so let's get on with better relations.

The question is, do you forget the past? The hardened, Realpolitik answer would be, yes, particularly if it serves U.S. national interests. But do improved relations with Chile truly serve American national interests at this time?

As small and isolated as it is from strategic world areas, Chile does not play much of a role in global politics. The strategic minerals it holds can be obtained elsewhere. The argument that it needs American arms to guarantee stability in the region is not persuasive since there is no current Communist threat to the area.

The most immediate result of all this courting is no longer news. Encouraged that the United States would at least be "neutral" in the matter, Argentina's generals invaded territory claimed by the U.S.'s closest ally.

Nor is it news that Argentina and other Latin American nations are unhappy about the U.S. role in the Falklands crisis.

This is the news: Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on inter-American affairs the other day, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said: "During the South Atlantic crisis, our ties with Argentina proved too weak to promote effective cooperation in support of common interests."

Now is the time to work on those ties, he said. The administration will try to get Congress to relax the ban on arms sales to Argentina and approve "greater military access and communication with countries like Argentina," Enders said.

In other words, more of the same old stuff.

One would have hoped the Falklands crisis had taught the State Department, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and the president something that Carter and Patricia Derian and her minions in Carter's human rights office already knew: Dictators do not make very good allies.

The same was true five years ago and 10 years ago and 15 years ago.

The writer is national correspondent for Cox Newspapers.

• Argentina: From Pariah to Strategic Ally

By Jeff Nesmith

WASHINGTON — In the past few weeks, State Department officials have been quietly making the rounds on Capitol Hill, trying to convince skeptical committees that now is the time to increase assistance to Argentina, the time to resume military sales.

The testimony is carefully drafted in State Department generalities. But despite itself, it is evidence of how careless the government's policy toward Latin America.

Reagan, former Secretary of State Alexander Haig and United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, for all the ways they were able to disagree, appear to have been in genuine agreement on the basic points of hemispheric relations.

Before the 1980 election, Reagan and Kirkpatrick reveled in ridiculing President Carter's policy toward Latin America, a policy that relied on the influence and goodwill of the so-called Andean democracies, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, while it avoided friendly involvement with the Southern Cone dictatorships in Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, and, especially, Argentina.

Patricia Derian (assistant secretary of state for human rights) and her minions in Carter's human rights office are making a mess of relations with the planet's seventh-largest country, Argentina, a nation with which we should be close friends," said a column syndicated to newspapers in 1978 under Reagan's name.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in the now-famous Commentary article that reportedly got her the UN ambassadorship, accused the former administration of failing to take into account the "fragility" of Latin societies, of turning a cold, puritanical snout on governments besieged by leftist terrorism.

She was particularly angry about the Carter administration's refusal to back the crumbling Somosa regime in Nicaragua. And she ridiculed the Carterites for their outright opposition to a bloody military coup that overthrew Bolivia's elected government in 1980.

"Even five years ago, the U.S. would have welcomed a coup that blocked a government with a significant Communist-Castroite component," she wrote.

Now is the time to work on those ties, he said. The administration will try to get Congress to relax the ban on arms sales to Argentina and approve "greater military access and communication with countries like Argentina," Enders said.

In other words, more of the same old stuff.

One would have hoped the Falklands crisis had taught the State Department, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and the president something that Carter and Patricia Derian and her minions in Carter's human rights office already knew: Dictators do not make very good allies.

The same was true five years ago and 10 years ago and 15 years ago.

The writer is national correspondent for Cox Newspapers.

Watchtowers Along the Pipeline

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The derricks at the gas fields of Urengoi and the work sites for the Siberian pipeline will be greater than any that exist and are more important for the future of the Soviet Union than all other current projects. But they will have one thing in common with all the other "great" works of Communism:

There will be watchtowers around the derricks, and the pipeline leading for Western Europe will cross many a line of barbed wire. Today, 100,000 prisoners are at work on the project, 10,000 of whom are political prisoners.

The International Human Rights Association, based in Frankfurt, has sent documents proving the use of prisoner labor on the pipeline to all the heads of governments of the nations that will be receiving the Siberian gas. The association is not asking these governments to withdraw from the project — violation of human rights never has been enough of a reason to sway government policy — but to "pressure the Soviet Union to guarantee that the pipeline will be built by free labor, under normal pay and working conditions."

And this is specifically out of the question. The documents drawn up for the association by Yuri Belov, who slaved as a Zek — a prisoner of the Gulag Archipelago — for 15 years, explain why. The documents point out that there are eight labor camps involved in the construction of the pipeline, one of the worst of which is for women, and all are in the Yamal region, the site of the world's greatest natural gas field.

This has been particularly the case for all projects undertaken in the north zone.

The Samizdat Review, published in Brussels, has just printed a fourth edition of its Who's Who in the Gulag. The list is made up of 848 names of political prisoners and contains

ARTS / LEISURE

Recession Catches Up With Antique Dealers in ParisBy Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — No place in Europe seems as cleverly placed as the Louvre des Antiquaires, "The Antique Dealers' Louvre," to withstand the shock of an economic crisis. More than 150 dealers offer their wares in every field from 17th-century Italian furniture to Art Deco. Located in the former Magasins du Louvre, it runs parallel to the Louvre — the real one — on the other side of the Rue de Rivoli, and it has its main entrance on the place du Palais Royal, within walking distance of some of the most luxurious Paris hotels. One would expect every art-and-antique-connoisseur visiting from abroad to stop in for a browse, between the more serious sessions across the street.

Right now, this is not so. There is no rush; and a feeling of dependency is perceptible in a profession traditionally trained to suggest that all is well in the best of worlds. More stands seem to have closed for the August vacation this year, including the two specializing in Old Master drawings.

La Petite Chaîne is run on a modest scale by a young man who loves drawings, can't afford to buy anything expensive and largely goes in for 19th-century drawings of every school, mostly priced from 200 to 3,000 francs (about \$28 to \$422). The other is run by De Bayser, a collector who gave up his former profession to turn to dealing in his field. He sells more ambitious works — Italian manuscripts, some 17th-century Northern European pieces, fine 18th and 19th-century works of the French school. His clientele would obviously be very different from that of his younger colleague — well-to-do Frenchmen from the provinces, rich foreign tourists. But neither he nor his colleague thought it worth their while to sit at the Louvre des Antiquaires in August.

Those present did not look too happy. My first visit was to Gérard Simé, which runs two stands, one on the ground floor focusing on the art of Islamic countries — from North African costumes to Persian-derived manuscripts and miniatures from India, Pakistan and Kashmir; and the other in the basement, specializing in the Hindu and Buddhist worlds — Tibetan and Nepalese bronzes, the odd piece of wood carving from southern India.

The managing partner, Jean Lostalem, speaks of the

shump in a smiling, dazed way. Sales were reasonably good until mid-May. The French devaluation resulted in a psychological shock. In Lostalem's view, Frenchmen feel their money is worth less and they need more of it for essentials. His Arab clients stopped coming after the invasion of Lebanon — the Lebanese and other Arabs as well. July was a disaster. He could think only of a Frenchwoman

THE ART MARKET

an, a customer of many years' standing, who bought a Tibetan ritual dagger made from meteorite iron — a superb piece — for 10,000 francs. But that was not really a collector's fit of enthusiasm. The buyer, Lostalem notes, was taken by the glint in his eye, "practices the magical art. She used to boast of them."

August hardly looks better, although Lostalem had just sold an Iranian helmet of the 19th century — to a Mexican buyer.

Looking around, one could not help thinking that his is largely a supply problem. In the Islamic field, he has two pieces desirable each in its own modest way: a Tunisian bridge dress of the 15th century and a northwestern Indian portrait of a raja, late but good. In the Hindu and Himalayan boutique on the floor below, there is a remarkable little bronze figure of a lama that Lostalem dates to the 16th century. The pedestal is bent and broken, telling a tale of devastated monasteries. Add a pleasing, if small and unimportant, bronze mandala from Nepal, and that is about it.

From those dealing in furniture, reports varied. For Guillaume, whose small ground-floor shop is filled mostly with 18th and 19th-century furniture, June has been a good month thanks to German buyers; for him, the devaluation seems to have been positive. Marie-Christine Bruyer, a young woman who admires with a brave smile that her is a mixed lot — from furniture and bronze mortars to 19th-century paintings — because "you have to sell what you can get" was more reserved. A handsome Genoese cabinet of the 17th century, not in mint condition, is the focal point of her display.

However, those with a good stock are also having a tough time. Colette Aubinère is an antique dealer of the old school such as used to cater regularly to trusted clients

in the better-off neighborhoods of Paris — her card characteristically reads "Madame Aubinère," no first name. Her manner has a mixture of old-style discreetness and lifelong experience that allows her to express her appreciation of pieces she particularly cares for, without seeming to boast of them.

On her stand is one of the gems of the Louvre des Antiquaires, a commode in purpleheart veneer inlaid with a yellow wood scroll-and-garland pattern in the neoclassical taste. It ranks among the finest pieces of the Louis XV period that I recall seeing. At 68,000 francs it is inexpensive. Yet, Madame Aubinère notes, she originally bought all the bedroom furniture made en suite — including the dressing table, the small one-door wardrobe, the bed, the bedside table — and tried vainly to sell it as a set. It took her months to dispose of the pieces separately.

In her estimation it is now considerably easier to sell run-of-the-mill pieces than splendid rarities. For instance, a bronze inkwell stand designed as a naturalistic serrated tree leaf, with the crystal inkpot inserted into the spring, is a delightful late 19th-century object priced at 1,900 francs under \$200. Even in these hard times it is not a great deal of money. It almost looks as if the sophisticated class of buyers with an eye for high quality had lost interest. In this respect, the trade is experiencing the effects of a trend that has been noticeable at auction in the past few months.

In addition, it suffers from a lack of self-confidence. Insufficient advertising surely accounts in part for the limited foreign attendance at the Louvre des Antiquaires. It currently has a charming exhibition on the theme of the bird, a good many of the items coming from dealers and being accordingly for sale: an excellent idea, adding spice to the visit. But when I walked into the exhibition space — it was well laid-out, and refreshingly cool, thanks to good air conditioning — I had it all to myself for a half-hour.

Superior to the Flea Market in many respects — it is accessible, clean, more businesslike — the Louvre des Antiquaires resembles the Flea Market in many others. Many dealers have switched from the one to the other, and the supply sources are often the same — the Drouot auctions, to name but one. Yet my guess is that there are three times as many foreigners at the Flea Market at any one time. The trade has yet to master the art of public relations and promotion.

The Left Hand of LeonardoBy Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leonardo da Vinci drew, sketched and wrote abundantly (writing left-handed and backwards in brown ink), and his surviving manuscripts are preserved in several cities: Milan, which has the 1,000-page Codex Atlanticus and the Trivulziano; Turin, which fell heir to the manuscript on the flight of birds; Paris, where the Institut de France owns shorter manuscripts; London, where three small notebooks are kept in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Arundel Codex is in the British Museum; and, as a result of a recent sale, Los Angeles, where the Leicester Codex has been renamed the Hammer Codex. Finally, the Royal Library at Windsor Castle has 600 of Leonardo's drawings, including the major part of his anatomical studies.

Milan is now displaying a selection of drawings by Leonardo (from the Codex Atlanticus) and his circle at the Pinacoteca Ambrosiana and a splendid assortment of nature studies, on loan from Windsor Castle at the Castello Sforzesco (both to Oct. 17). Meanwhile, the Hammer Codex, after a showing at the Musée Jacquemart-André in Paris, is going to Edinburgh (Aug. 20 to Sept. 11) at the Royal Scottish Academy.

The most surprising thing about Leonardo's writings is that, for all practical purposes, he might have put them into a time capsule for 300 years. Not until the 19th century did scholars get to see them, and not until then did the technical means begin to be available with which to produce some of the inventions he conceived and designed.

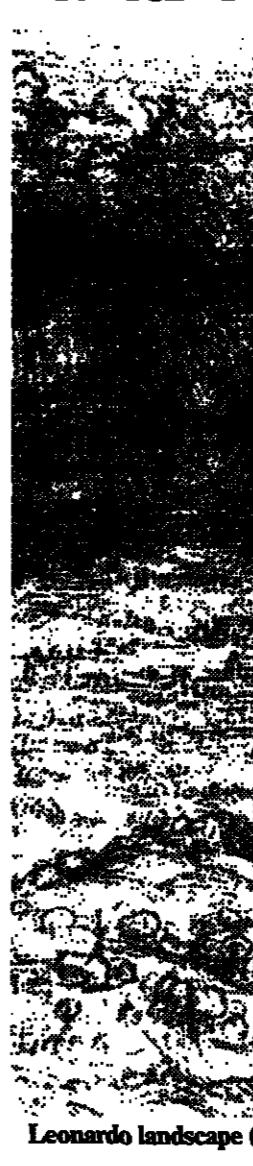
Leonardo invented, for instance, a system that would allow a human to breathe under water, but he was careful not to describe it in his writing, because he explained, "man, as a result of his perversity, would use it for murderous ends, diving under water and making breaches in the hulls of ships in order to sink them with their crews."

He was an encyclopedic observer of nature, and his notes on astronomy, geology, paleontology, hydraulics and so on reveal that he was a man of infinite patience and piercing intuition. But all this work remained unknown until it could no longer add anything of practical value to what science had learned. As a result, the viewer may be inclined to consider Leonardo and his work with a sort of pointless awe, as though looking at a modern photograph of a flow of water around a pole or reed, and the like.

This is a sterile approach. It is certainly more amusing and enlightening to try to get closer to Leonardo by grasping at least some aspects of how his mind and fantasy worked. The exhibitions in Milan and Edinburgh allow some insights.

The Hammer Codex is least interesting in visual terms, since it is composed of 18 folios of closely written, illegible notes with sketches in the margins. It is surprising that nobody used simple photography to invert the writing in the reproductions for the catalog, so as to let the reader try his luck with the difficult script.

Leonardo's method seems to have been the result of an unusually activated reverie. Any small boy living in the neighborhood of a



Leonardo landscape (detail).

stream or river is likely to spend a lot of time dreamily observing the way the currents behave and the water flows. Leonardo clearly did as much as a child, just as he must have indulged in the pastime of discovering landscapes in spots of moisture on the wall of a room. But he went on to take these reveries quite seriously, and the Hammer Codex, for instance, is largely devoted to a practical study of the behavior and force of water. Leonardo was fascinated by the turbulence of water beneath a fall or around a motionless obstacle. A small marginal sketch in the Hammer Codex is compared with a modern photograph of a flow of water around a pole or reed, and the likeness is striking.

Leonardo's reveries, like those of most children, also turned to the human body, and to the earth, its mountains and rivers and its

shattering cataclysms. Here again, Leonardo's way was to take these reveries seriously and follow them to their consequences: anatomy and geology. It is interesting to note that, as Carlo Pedretti points out, each time Leonardo started working on anatomical studies his mind was likely to turn to problems related to the structure of the earth. Here one can sense an identification in fantasy of the big body of earth and the lesser body of a human, or, possibly, more to the point, the body of the mother who, like earth, produces living beings.

Such reveries seem quite usual and almost too obvious at a time when one is often inclined to imagine that the code of the unconscious has definitely been broken — as though the unconscious were not silly enough to come up with a new code. In any event, the unusual thing about Leonardo is that his reveries lead to absolutely detailed and practical applications — there is no chasm between his reveries and his work.

The drawings from the Codex Atlanticus reflect an unusual approach to the human face: on one hand, milk-soft, too-dine madonnas and youths; on the other, monstrous figures that one tends to describe as caricatures but that I suspect are something else: intuitive representations of the monstrous potentialities of the world.

The Windsor Castle drawings also express Leonardo's durable reveries about natural calamities and aquatic disasters: Floods and hurricanes abound, turbulences seem to flush entire cities into a gulf in the earth. The landscapes in the Windsor drawings are sometimes close to geological studies, but more often their perspective is dreamlike in a quasi-Chinese way, with little points of interest (a bridge with houses, a boat, a house above a cliff) that help the viewer get his bearings, and they suggest a derivation not so remote after all from the spots on the wall, in which a bridge, a boat, a house sometimes suffice to create a world.

British 4th TV Channel Will Go on Air Nov. 2

The Associated Press

LONDON — American football and basketball will be among innovative programs offered British television viewers on a new fourth channel, starting Nov. 2.

Channel Four, which will broadcast 60 hours a week, will carry a mix of educational programs, ethnic news, sports, arts and drama. It has been authorized by the government-appointed Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Drawing Out the Genius of Christopher WrenBy Max Wykes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The wooden model for Pembroke College Chapel, borrowed from the master and fellow of the Cambridge college, to whom it still belongs, is the first exhibit in the "Universities" section of the 350th anniversary of Sir Christopher Wren's birth (Whitewchapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, adjoining Aldgate East subway station, to Sept. 26).

Sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, it consists of drawings and plans by Wren and his assistants and followers, models, documents, portraits of Wren, and paintings and prints of his work. Notable among the last is a great Camassio canvas borrowed

from the queen, "London: The Thames from the Terrace of Somerset House," portraying St. Paul's Cathedral dominating the panorama, with the spires of Wren churches pointing heavenward on every side as though the whole great city had been the creation of one man.

Christopher Wren had not intended to become an architect. The son of a Wiltshire parson who later became dean of Windsor, and nephew of the Bishop of Ely, Wren was a prodigy, specializing in mathematics and anatomy, which he was described as "foremost geometries of this age."

In 1657 Wren was appointed professor of astronomy at Gray's Inn College, London, an institution that a few years later formed the basis for the Royal Society, the foremost scientific body in the Western world. At that time, astronomy encompassed not only the study of the heavens, but also cosmology, astro-navigation, meteorology, microscopy and chemistry, requiring a mastery of all sciences then known, pure and applied.

Architecture was similarly considered to be principally a matter of applied mathematics. So it was not thought particularly odd that, when Wren's uncle, Bishop Matthew, wanted, in the early 1660s to make a thank-offering to his alma mater, Pembroke College, Cambridge, in the form of a chapel, he should commission nephew Christopher to design it.

It is in contrast in scale that the genius of Wren resides. He could with equal care and attention to detail make drawings to illustrate the surgeon Thomas Willis' "Anatomy of the Human Brain" (1664); design a machine to grind aspheric lenses required for accurate telescopes; envision the astonishing geometry of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, which dispenses 16 columns in a small rectangle in such a way that the church has five aisles of varying width; and design St. Paul's, arguably the finest baroque building in Europe.

St. Paul's was personally supervised by Wren from the setting of the foundation stone in 1675 to the last brick in the cupola, in 1710. He died in 1723 and was buried in his greatest creation.

It

Wren portrait (detail, above); Wren design for weather clock.

Swiss Exhibition NotesBy Mavis Ginzar
International Herald Tribune

A BASEL'S Kunstmuseum, St. Alban Graben 16, is presenting a show of Jean Airy, to Sept. 5, in a retrospective of the artist's career from its very conventional beginning to his last drawings. Donated by his widow, the selection unfortunately includes few sculptures.

"Burghaus à Bayard," religious art and common utensils illustrating life in the Middle Ages shown in Paris earlier, is at Geneva's Musée d'Art et d'Histoire.

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Market Summary, Aug. 13

Dow Jones Averages						Market Summary												
			Previous			Today						Market Diaries						
	Open	High	Low	Close	2 pm		Open	High	Low	Close	2 pm	Open	High	Low	Close			
30 Ind	775.16	786.15	770.57	784.97	782.54													
20 Trn	293.69	296.16	289.50	293.12	292.54													
15 Util	163.62	164.97	163.62	164.58	163.76													
55 S&P	299.94	302.91	279.51	291.44	301.71													
Standard & Poors Index												NYSE			AMEX			
	Previous			Today			Volume	2 pm	Close	2 pm	Close	Today	Prev.	Today	Prev.			
Composite	102.85	101.85	102.50	102.50	102.50		Adv.	764	443	203	201							
Industrials	115.71	112.62	114.08	114.44	114.44		Vol. Up	588	759	268	267							
Utilities	51.17	50.52	50.59	51.44	51.44		Vol. Down	—	244	—	245							
Finance	11.80	11.50	11.55	11.61	11.61		Decl.	—	425	—	425							
Transp.	16.29	15.97	14.96	16.16	16.16		Totals	—	1,227	—	1,227							
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									New highs			Dow Jones Bond Averages						
	Buy			Sales			Short			Previous			Today					
Aug 12	162,474			240,971			1,422											
Aug 12	163,341			241,412			2,471											
Aug 11	171,515			234,482			678											
Aug 10	172,219			231,297			3,062											
Aug 9	169,624			232,217			1,189											
Included in the sales figures.									Bonds			Previous			Today			
									Utilities			2 pm						
									Industrials			61.56			N.A.			

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Prev.	Low	Close	1960	Dec.	500	750	200	500
					2 pm	Vel.	Down			
						Up	Unch.			
Composite	102.65	101.20	101.20	102.42	102.20	—	—	24.44	—	12.20
Industrials	115.71	112.62	112.62	114.00	113.24	—	—	42.25	—	20.25
Utilities	51.17	50.42	50.42	50.89	51.44	—	Total	1,027	—	746
Finance	11.80	11.50	11.50	11.65	11.61	New highs	—	6	—	3
Transp.	12.29	12.57	12.57	12.65	12.14	New lows	—	24	—	9.75

Market Diaries

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Class	2nd
59.21	58.93	58.93	59.07	
64.45	64.09	64.09	64.13	
49.73	49.50	49.50	49.54	
34.42	34.24	34.24	34.28	
59.45	59.09	59.09	59.13	
SE Previous Actives				
	\$61,044	Class	Chg %	
PS	945,000	1094	+ 1%	
ce	912,000	1094	+ 1%	
ack	901,000	3114	+ 1%	
s	495,000	4024	+ 4%	
Pet	568,000	5894	+ 3%	
ur	551,000	4214	- 1%	
ders	551,000	2794	- 24%	
Amon	510,000	1754	- 1%	
id	508,000	1324	- 1%	
PK's	426,000	3974	- 1%	
	408,000	2224	- 24%	
	403,000	8	- 100%	
	399,000	2314	- 1%	
	385,000	1574	- 1%	
	379,400	3824	+ 1%	

Friday's NYSE Trading at 2 P.M.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 2 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	Sle.	Chg.	Chg. Pct.			2 p.m. Prev. Quot.	2 p.m. Prev. Quot.	Chg. Pct.
									High	Low	Quot. Close			
18	\$16	AAR	\$44	-	27	100	100	+1	14	13	13	11	11	+1%
216	270	ACF	126	-	19	34	34	+1	27	26	26	25	25	+1%
216	126	ADM	136	-	11	97	97	+1	129	129	129	128	128	+1%
216	294	APL	12	-	14	8	8	+1	3	3	3	2	2	+1%
216	239	ARA	36	-	92	34	34	+1	126	126	126	125	125	+1%
216	112	AVX	142	-	22	32	32	+1	146	146	146	145	145	+1%
216	235	AvBLoB	24	-	23	13	13	+1	276	276	276	275	275	+1%
216	154	Acme	148	-	82	55	55	+1	142	142	142	141	141	+1%
216	414	AdmEx	54	-	57	7	7	+1	51	51	51	50	50	+1%
216	124	AdmEx	226	-	16	17	17	+1	714	714	714	713	713	+1%
216	616	AdmAl	200	-	28	17	17	+1	732	732	732	731	731	+1%
216	14	ADM	222	-	76	6	6	+1	644	644	644	643	643	+1%
216	335	AdmJ	22	-	63	63	63	+1	123	123	123	122	122	+1%
216	378	AdmM	50	-	32	15	15	+1	24	24	24	23	23	+1%
216	24	AirPrd	20	-	32	15	15	+1	24	24	24	23	23	+1%
216	74	AirPrf	40	-	57	15	15	+1	156	156	156	155	155	+1%
216	24	AirPrf	28	-	57	15	15	+1	156	156	156	155	155	+1%
216	214	AirPrf	132	-	15	15	15	+1	264	264	264	263	263	+1%
216	51	AirPp	9	-	15	15	15	+1	210	210	210	209	209	+1%
216	44	AirPp	144	-	15	15	15	+1	175	175	175	174	174	+1%
216	13	Airss	150	-	72	4	4	+1	124	124	124	123	123	+1%
216	224	Altron	170	-	11	10	10	+1	206	206	206	205	205	+1%
216	214	Albert	59	-	14	10	10	+1	142	142	142	141	141	+1%
216	174	Albert	50	-	11	10	10	+1	142	142	142	141	141	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	138	-	57	6	6	+1	122	122	122	121	121	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
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216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
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216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
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216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
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216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
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216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	51	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	44	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	214	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216	174	AlcoSh	134	-	57	6	6	+1	220	220	220	219	219	+1%
216</td														

NYSE Index																	
Previous																	
High	Low	Close	Chg/900	Today	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Compagnie	5.00	5.00	+0.00	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988
Industrie	52.21	50.80	-1.41	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80
Treasury	48.73	49.29	+0.56	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29	49.29
Utilities	50.00	50.00	+0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Finance	50.00	50.00	+0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
P.M.																	
Norimco	1.00	1.00	+0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Exxon	12.00	12.00	+0.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Cities Svcs	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
NLT Corp	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Smith Beck	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
IBM	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Genetics	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Amoco	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Repsol/Pur	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Gen Motors	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Chase Manh	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
INCO Ltd	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Tandy	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Kmart	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Hewlett Pack	10.00	10.00	+0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
NYSE Previous Actives																	
High	Low	Close	Chg/900	Today	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	1985	High	Low	Close	Chg/900	Today	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
12/20/99	12/21/99	12/22/99	12/23/99	12/24/99	12/25/99	12/26/99	12/27/99	12/28/99	12/29/99	12/30/99	12/31/99	1/1/00	1/2/00	1/3/00	1/4/00	1/5/00	1/6/00
1/7/00	1/8/00	1/9/00	1/10/00	1/11/00	1/12/00	1/13/00	1/14/00	1/15/00	1/16/00	1/17/00	1/18/00	1/19/00	1/20/00	1/21/00	1/22/00	1/23/00	1/24/00
1/25/00	1/26/00	1/27/00	1/28/00	1/29/00	1/30/00	1/31/00	1/32/00	1/33/00	1/34/00	1/35/00	1/36/00	1/37/00	1/38/00	1/39/00	1/40/00	1/41/00	1/42/00
1/43/00	1/44/00	1/45/00	1/46/00	1/47/00	1/48/00	1/49/00	1/50/00	1/51/00	1/52/00	1/53/00	1/54/00	1/55/00	1/56/00	1/57/00	1/58/00	1/59/00	1/60/00
1/61/00	1/62/00	1/63/00	1/64/00	1/65/00	1/66/00	1/67/00	1/68/00	1/69/00	1/70/00	1/71/00	1/72/00	1/73/00	1/74/00	1/75/00	1/76/00	1/77/00	1/78/00
1/79/00	1/80/00	1/81/00	1/82/00	1/83/00	1/84/00	1/85/00	1/86/00	1/87/00	1/88/00	1/89/00	1/90/00	1/91/00	1/92/00	1/93/00	1/94/00	1/95/00	1/96/00
1/97/00	1/98/00	1/99/00	1/00/00	1/01/00	1/02/00	1/03/00	1/04/00	1/05/00	1/06/00	1/07/00	1/08/00	1/09/00	1/10/00	1/11/00	1/12/00	1/13/00	1/14/00
1/15/00	1/16/00	1/17/00	1/18/00	1/19/00	1/20/00	1/21/00	1/22/00	1/23/00	1/24/00	1/25/00	1/26/00	1/27/00	1/28/00	1/29/00	1/30/00	1/31/00	1/32/00
1/33/00	1/34/00	1/35/00	1/36/00	1/37/00	1/38/00	1/39/00	1/40/00	1/41/00	1/42/00	1/43/00	1/44/00	1/45/00	1/46/00	1/47/00	1/48/00	1/49/00	1/50/00
1/51/00	1/52/00	1/53/00	1/54/00	1/55/00	1/56/00	1/57/00	1/58/00	1/59/00	1/60/00	1/61/00	1/62/00	1/63/00	1/64/00	1/65/00	1/66/00	1/67/00	1/68/00
1/69/00	1/70/00	1/71/00	1/72/00	1/73/00	1/74/00	1/75/00	1/76/00	1/77/00	1/78/00	1/79/00	1/80/00	1/81/00	1/82/00	1/83/00	1/84/00	1/85/00	1/86/00
1/87/00	1/88/00	1/89/00	1/90/00	1/91/00	1/92/00	1/93/00	1/94/00	1/95/00	1/96/00	1/97/00	1/98/00	1/99/00	1/00/00	1/01/00	1/02/00	1/03/00	1/04/00
1/05/00	1/06/00	1/07/00	1/08/00	1/09/00	1/10/00	1/11/00	1/12/00	1/13/00	1/14/00	1/15/00	1/16/00	1/17/00	1/18/00	1/19/00	1/20/00	1/21/00	1/22/00
1/23/00	1/24/00	1/25/00	1/26/00	1/27/00	1/28/00	1/29/00	1/30/00	1/31/00	1/32/00	1/33/00	1/34/00</td						

(Continued on Page 8)

Citibank Pays Tax, Penalties

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Citibank, the United States' largest, has made back-tax and penalty payments to Switzerland and France totaling nearly \$6.9 million as a result of questionable foreign currency transactions made by the bank's branches in those countries during the mid-1970s, the bank has reported.

The bank will pay another \$3.7 million to another European country that sources said was West Germany. A Citibank spokesman said the payment was related to "normal tax disputes" between multinational companies and governments and was not due to questionable foreign exchange practices.

The revelations came in a new study of the controversial foreign exchange transactions that was prepared by the directors of the bank's parent company, Citicorp.

A more exhaustive study in 1978, triggered by allegations of a bank employee in Paris, said that while the bank may have engaged in some foreign exchange transactions designed to evade taxes, there was no overall pattern of such transactions nor did they represent bank policy.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 14-15, 1982

ECONOMIC SCENE

By Leonard Silk

How to Square a Tax Increase With a Tax-Cutting Doctrine

NEW YORK — How would you go about explaining fiscal policy to the students in Economics 101 on the basis of these recent developments?

• President Reagan rides shotgun atop a red stagecoach around an arena in Billings, Mont., urges the roaring crowd to support a bill to raise taxes by \$99 billion and says that if he could have corrected America's economic problems during his first year in office, he would go back to show business as a magician, adding: "You know, it might be more fun pulling rabbits out of hats than jackasses out of the way in Washington."

• Lyn Nofziger, a former assistant to the president, joins Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, to fight the \$99-billion tax increase, then rejoins Mr. Reagan to lead the fight for it, saying his earlier opposition was "pure stupidity."

• Mr. Nofziger calls Rep. Kemp "a little fanatical," several White House aides denounce him, Larry Speakes calls him "a good man," Mr. Reagan calls him to the White House, the former Buffalo Bills quarterback leaves by the back door to evade reporters and photographers, and Mr. Reagan, when asked by reporters whether he thought Rep. Kemp's opposition to the tax bill stemmed from presidential aspirations, says, "I didn't know the job was up for grabs."

• The White House instructs cabinet officials and political aides to play "hardball" against conservative Republican legislators who will not support the tax-increase bill. Mr. Reagan says the bill is essential to shrink the deficit, bring down interest rates and reduce unemployment, although it isn't really a record tax increase at all — 83 percent of it is increasing collections and closing loopholes, while only 17 percent is increasing taxes on cigarettes and a few other items.

• The president's formerly ardent supporters among the supply-siders denounce the tax bill as a sellout, say tax revenues and federal spending have climbed as a proportion of the gross national product, so supply-side tax cuts have not failed, and warn that the tax increase will worsen the slump or weaken the recovery. Exit-the-economy critics of the president among liberal and Keynesian economists, as well as Kaufmannians and some conservative budget-balancers, praise his plan to raise taxes as a way to restore sanity.

The president and his aides insist that the tax increase still leaves him a supply-side tax cutter. The \$99-billion increase, Mr. Reagan says, is only a small fraction of the \$350-billion tax cut for the next three years already voted by Congress. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan says: "It leaves the Economic Recovery Tax Act for the most part untouched, and consequently it's consistent with the administration's economic program. And because of it that preserves the incentives to work, to invest and to save." Critics in the press want to know how increasing withholding taxes on interest and dividends will increase saving.

The True Believers' Fear

All these developments in fiscal policy, the students in Economics 101 might be told, can be explained fairly simply.

For one thing, Reagan is still a popular performer — and not just in Billings, Mont. He is letting the politicians in Congress know that his personal popularity can weigh more heavily than their fear of raising taxes in an election year. Further, he can hurt any Republicans by withholding aid if they don't get back in line.

Besides, budget-balancing is still a very popular thing. Polls show that 80 percent of the public wants the budget balanced. That's the logic behind the balanced-budget amendment. But the cartoonists and editorialists and Democrats and most economists are having a field day over the president's simultaneously proposing the biggest deficit in history and calling for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget a few years from now. He has to show sincerity by moving now to narrow the deficit.

Rep. Kemp, who has staked his career on the supply-side tax cuts, is a problem. Rep. Kemp will not run from a fight, although he may occasionally risk being the media's last to aggravate a developing split in the Republican Party and worsen his own leadership potential.

The president does not want to lose the support of the supply-siders or the Proposition 13-type tax rebels in his party. And he does not want to appear "Cartezean," which, in the Republican lexicon, means waffling or changeable. Hence, he wants both to increase taxes and to remain a tax cutter.

The supply-side true believers believe politicians, including the president, will do them in for vote-getting reasons when it is opportune. And they are contemplating what appears to be a failed theory, than which nothing can be more repellent to any true believer. They will go down hard.

The New York Times

Western Banks Say Rescheduling Of Poland Commercial Debts Near

READERS
FRANKFURT — Talks in Warsaw this week between a small group of Western creditor banks and Polish officials form a good foundation for an agreement in the near future on rescheduling 1982 commercial debt, a joint statement released Friday through Dresdner Bank said.

A small group of banks representing some 500 bank creditors worldwide held four days of talks in Warsaw this week with Bank and the Finance and Foreign Trade Ministries; the statement said.

Banking sources said the talks aimed to bridge what was till now a wide gap between the two sides over terms of rescheduling \$2.4 billion of commercial debt falling due this year.

The statement said: "The discussions were seen by both parties to be very fruitful and to result in substantial progress towards the resolution of the problem, that is, among other things, terms and time schedule of capital and interest payments as well as general principles of refinancing these payments."

The statement gave no details of the talks, but banking sources said the difference between the two parties has narrowed substantially.

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems, 3 p.m. and closing Wall Street prices, together with closing commodity prices, were not available Friday. The IRT regrets the inconvenience.

Luxembourg May Distance Its Currency From Belgium's

By Nicholas Bray
Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Banks here may soon offer different rates on large deposits of Luxembourg francs than they do on those of Belgian francs, a senior Luxembourg banker says.

Luxembourg's banking commission is holding discussions on this proposal with banks, according to the banker, Albert Dondelinger, chairman of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg.

Such a move would reflect pressure on banks to maintain lower lending rates in Luxembourg than in Belgium, he said. It also would relate to speculation about a possible separation of the two currencies, as present held at the same

level under a 61-year-old mon-

Agriculture, Too, Divides U.S. and EEC

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chris Righton, a prosperous wheat farmer in England's central belt, does not care for it, but some people think of him as a bogeyman taking food from the table of his American farmer friends.

Mr. Righton is a bit player in the drama of trade tension between the United States and the European Economic Community. Most of the sources of that tension are well known — defense policy, the Soviet gas pipeline, steel subsidies. Less well known, but equally central, is agriculture.

Hounded by recession at home and sagging farm sales overseas, the Reagan administration, U.S. farm organizations and farm-state members of Congress have begun a fierce attack on the agricultural policies of the EEC, stirring concern on both sides of the Atlantic over the possibility of a farm trade war.

The U.S. complaint is that European governments are unfairly blocking sales from the United States partly through outright protectionism, partly through subsidies without which European farmers could not compete.

A basic goal of EEC policy is to promote domestic social stability by keeping farmers prosperous, and by keeping them on their farms, even though those farms might not be efficient enough to be competitive with U.S. farms.

The EEC achieves its aim by keeping internal prices high and shielding its farmers from foreign competition through a complicated system of price supports, common pricing, minimum import prices, import duties and export subsidies.

Unavailable in Europe

Some U.S. products — notably corn gluten, soybeans, vegetable fats and oils — go into the EEC duty-free because they are unavailable domestically.

However, many other U.S. products are subject to import duties and to an EEC policy of buying first from member nations. The EEC policy has encouraged production and has led to surpluses of some commodities, which are moved into world markets.



Edith Cresson and John Block in Washington last month: All was not cheery.

"A major concern here," said one U.S. official, "is that these EEC policies will lead to a rewriting of world agricultural trade practices. Under their approach, Europe would be insulated from these changes. When the world has too much and other countries reduce production, the EEC members don't adjust because they are protected. It has happened with wheat, wheat flour, poultry and eggs, meat and sugar. The EEC is not responding."

Yet there is an opposite side to this story: • As a whole, the EEC is the most lucrative U.S. agricultural market. The United States will sell \$9 billion of agricultural goods to EEC nations this year, yet in return buy only \$2 billion of EEC farm goods, largely dairy products and wine.

• While the Reagan administration criti-

cizes EEC subsidies, the EEC points right back at U.S. farmers' government help: price-support loans, direct-income supplements, grain-storage payments, marketing orders, export credits, low-interest loans and other devices.

• Subsidy may be in the eye of the beholder. An Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development study found that between 1976 and 1978 U.S. and European national governmental budget outlays for agriculture — that is, subsidies — were almost the same. Spending averaged 3.2 percent of agricultural value added in the EEC, 3.6 percent in the United States.

• A new paper by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, following the line that the Europeans are plumping into new export markets,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Mexico Closes Its Foreign Exchange Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Trying to end speculation against the peso, Mexico's Finance Ministry closed foreign exchange markets Friday and prohibited banks from sending foreign currency abroad.

The ministry said financial obligations inside or outside the country would be paid in pesos. Accounts held in foreign currency are to be paid in pesos at Thursday's closing rate of 69.5 pesos to the dollar.

The ministry said the measure was temporary and was designed to avoid market disorder. It was unclear how long foreign exchange markets would remain closed.

• It's exchange controls with a capital "E," said the editor of a Mexican business publication after

the measures were announced late Thursday. "There's been nothing like this in recent history in Mexico."

The move was aimed at stemming the flow of dollars out of the country, which one Western diplomat recently estimated at \$2.5 billion a week.

The closure of exchange markets sent Mexicans flocking to banks. Those with dollar accounts who wanted to withdraw their money in pesos were told that they would have to wait until the situation was clarified. Foreign tourists were unable to change their bank notes into pesos.

One Mexican, waving an air ticket, demanded he be allowed to withdraw \$2,000 from his dollar account because he was going on a trip abroad. "It's my money," he

screamed at a bank teller. "Give it to me."

Last Friday, the government introduced a two-tier exchange rate. A preferential rate of exchange for imports of food, capital goods and other essential items was established and is expected to remain steady at about 50 pesos to the dollar.

A free market exchange rate was also introduced for tourism and imports of luxury goods and has moved as far as 84 to the dollar from its rate of about 49 before the new system was adopted.

One Mexican, waving an air ticket, demanded he be allowed to withdraw \$2,000 from his dollar account because he was going on a trip abroad. "It's my money," he

screamed at a bank teller. "Give it to me."

In London, rumors that Mexico's foreign debts are about to be repaid created demand for dollars. The dollar ended the day at 2,506 Deutsche marks, up from an early 2,4987 and New York's Thursday closing of 2,4965.

Mexico's economy, boosted by oil development, grew at a robust rate of 8 percent a year in the four years ended last Dec. 31, but has stagnated since, hurt by declining oil prices, surging inflation and heavy foreign debts, expected to reach \$80 billion this year.

In Chicago Friday, peso futures on the International Monetary

Market fell the daily allowable limit of 15 U.S. cents in most contracts, floor brokers said. The contract for September delivery was offered at 1.18 cents to the peso while December was offered at 1.02 cents.

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ACROSS

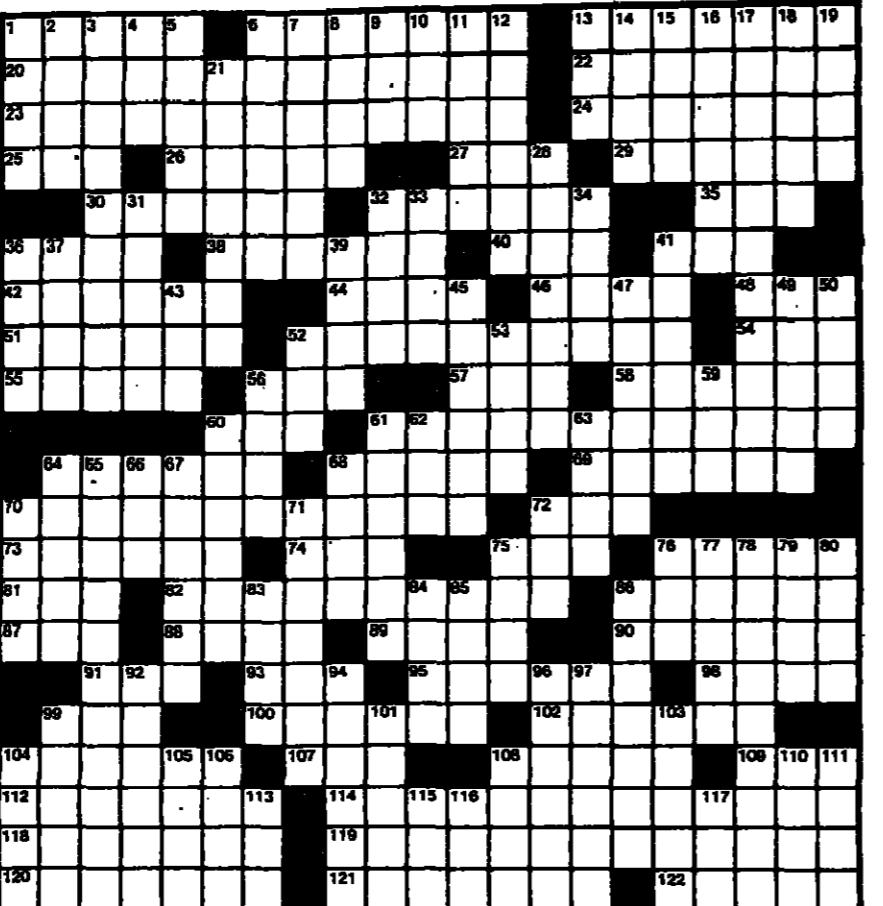
1 Llama's milieu
2 N.D. Indian
3 Card game
20 Zangwill's bio
of Bessemere?
22 Unrepeated
venture
23 Aude
Murphy's bio
of Orpheus?
24 Flying object
25 "Time,"
1921 song
26 Become one
27 Irish: Abbr.
29 Short stalks
30 Chakov's bio
of Za Zia?
32 Property
sovereign
35 Goddess of
early risers
36 Gossip
38 Rabbi in
"Winterer"
40 Rabat suburb
41 What a d.a.
needs
42 Provo native
44 "Abdul
Abubul"—
46 Colgate
48 Abbot's
subordinate
51 Natural fin
53 Chelkov's bio
of Jonathan?
54 Feat of Klee
55 Vote in
56 Isn't out of
Beach boules
57 Phantom
58
61 Muppets' bio
by Eimyone?
64 Defrosting
device

ACROSS

68 "diem"—
69 Suly as—
70 Dodo's bio by
Michael
Stewart?
72 Before: Prefix
73 "I had—in
Yucatan":
Belloc
74 Collector's
clock
75 Command
76 Caesar's last
word
81 Ballerina's
handrail
82 Poe's bio of
Midas?
86 Oklahoma
87 Tolkien
creature
88 Saarinen
89 Assents
90 Cipher clerk's
job
91 Magellan's isl.
92 Eve's "roots"
95 Guitars
98 Triomes
99 Not neg.
100 Sly ones
102 Obeah's kin
104 Determinants
107 Pump gold
108 None: Comb.
form
109 P.O. decision
112 Fairness
114 That's
Nugent bio of
Kong
118 Methusaleh
119 Papillon's bio
by Hugo?
120 Have and hold
121 Calif. Indian
122 Poker expert

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Bio-Synthesis By Louis Baron



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	WISH	ADRIAN	CEDDO	MATT
B	LAURENCE	JOHN	SHANE	ROBERT
C	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
D	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
E	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
F	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
G	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
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DOWN

1 "boy!"
2 Qui—
3 Vietnamese
port
3 Dryout
4 Highlander's
uncle
5 Writer
Lagerlof
6 Sergeant—
7 Annular
8 Gandhi's land,
to Zola
9 A successor to
46 Across
10 Paraguay-Bra-
zil river
11 Author Mazo
de la
12 "Tommy"
13 Wth: Prefix
14 Mot collections

DOWN

15 Swimming:
Comb. form
16 More pallid
17 Bligh's bio by
H. Carter?
18 Colors
19 R-Roscoe of
l-films
21 City in western
Spain
22 Dell purchase
31 The Protestant
33 Kind of brain
35 Egyptian
goddess
36 Italian stew
38 Patsy
37 Emp., in prim
39 Encouraging
41 Published, to
42 Polished, to
43 Picnic
schooner

DOWN

45 Order to a
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47 Assurance,
e.g.
70 Ruth or
Berman
71 Like some
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72 Metal casting
75 Washout
76 "Didn't say
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77 Site for lots of
80 Churn
81 Provocative
post
82 Psychic Geller
83 Olmert's
shelter
84 Italian stew
85 Patsy
86 Dr. DeBake's
bio by Martha
Lear?
88 " "
102 Hassan," von
Weber opera
103 Encouraging
104 Size up
105 Size up
106 Erasmus was
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107 Actress Dana

DOWN

63 Flesh: Comb.
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WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALCAZAR	22	15	Fair	LOS ANGELES	22	15
ALGIERS	22	15	Fair	MADRID	22	15
AMSTERDAM	20	14	Fair	MANILA	22	15
ANKARA	27	21	Fair	MEXICO CITY	24	15
ATHENS	27	21	Fair	MIAMI	24	15
AUSTRALIA	15	11	Fair	MILAN	21	15
BANGKOK	24	15	Fair	MONTREAL	24	15
BEIRUT	27	15	Fair	MOSCOW	27	15
BELGRADE	27	15	Fair	MUNICH	25	15
BERLIN	27	15	Fair	MURMANSK	27	15
BOSTON	22	15	Fair	NAIROBI	23	15
BRUSSELS	27	15	Fair	NASSAU	33	15
BUCHAREST	27	15	Fair	NEW YORK	27	15
BUDAPEST	27	15	Fair	NISSA	27	15
BURNES AIRES	22	15	Fair	NURE	27	15
CAPE TOWN	22	15	Fair	PARIS	23	15
CASABLANCA	27	15	Fair	PERKINS	24	15
CHICAGO	27	15	Fair	PRAGUE	24	15
COPENHAGEN	24	15	Fair	REYKJAVIK	11	15
CO. DEL SOL	22	15	Fair	RO DE JANEIRO	27	15
DAMASCUS	19	15	Fair	ROME	27	15
DUBLIN	19	15	Fair	SAO PAULO	27	15
EDINBURGH	15	7	Fair	SAN FRANCISCO	27	15
FLORENCE	23	15	Fair	SINGAPORE	22	15
FRANKFORT	22	15	Fair	STOCKHOLM	22	15
GENEVA	27	15	Fair	STOMY	19	15
HAKONE	18	14	Fair	TEL AVIV	21	15
HELPSKI	22	15	Fair	TOKYO	21	15
HONG KONG	22	15	Fair	TUNIS	31	15
HOUATON	22	15	Fair	VENICE	21	15
ISTANBUL	22	15	Fair	VIENNA	21	15
JERUSALEM	22	15	Fair	WALES	21	15
LAS PALMAS	28	22	Fair	WARSAW	20	15
LIMA	22	15	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	15
LESSEN	22	15	Fair	ZURICH	27	15
LONDON	22	15	Fair		27	15

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

RICHARD AND COSIMA WAGNER
Biography of a MarriageBy Geoffrey Skelton. 319 pp. \$14.95.
Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02107.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

WATCHING the wide and nearly endless stream of books about Wagner, one might not pay much attention to Geoffrey Skelton's latest effort — his fifth relating to the composer. But "Richard and Cosima Wagner" marks the beginning of a new era in Wagner scholarship when any scholar can have full access to millions of words of primary sources that were previously available only fitfully to a chosen few. If we are lucky, the timely arrival of this volume, which neatly skims the cream from the new material, will do something to stem the flood. We are not likely to be so lucky.

The world certainly knows more than it needs to about the love and marriage of Richard and Cosima Wagner. While great question marks hang over the lives of composers ranging from Alkan to Zelenka, while scholars lament the serious gaps in our knowledge of Beethoven's life or Scott Joplin's, there is a glut of Wagner material. Open Cosima's voluminous diaries at random, and you can learn that a mosquito disturbed their sleep during the night of Dec. 4-5, 1831, during a sojourn in Sicily; that Wagner was critical of beards ("those emblems of the animal in men") in his lunch-time conversation the next day, and that in the evening he was so irritated to see Cosima about Wagner's abortive affair with the French writer Judith Gautier near the end of his life, and he relates them conscientiously, objectively and with admirable thoroughness.

One such anecdote sums up much of Wagner's personality in its total, unconcerned self-centeredness: "In 1876 Wagner arranged for a seat in the festival theater between [Judith Gautier] and [her lover, Ludwig] Benedictus to be kept empty for him, and, slipping into it when the lights went down, he held her tightly and whispered to her: 'I should like to listen to all my works in your arms.'" Richard and Cosima had by then been married for six years, she having borne him three children before they solemmed the union.

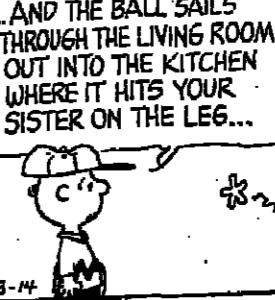
Skelton does not bother to stop and deplore what is deplorable in the subject of his biography, nor does he waste much time admiring again what has already been so often admired. His concern is primarily with facts; to examine them in their confusing abundance, to sift from that abundance what is most useful and interesting and to present it in a reasonable, orderly style. He has done it well, keeping the material of permanent interest while he eliminates the mosquitoes, beards and evil spirits. The work is largely a condensation — and thereby an enrichment — of the diaries he has already translated, and in addition, he has a critical detachment that is both necessary and refreshing. "The diaries," he tells us, "must be approached with a certain degree of skepticism. Cosima wrote them avowedly for the benefit of her children, and thus she strove always to present Wagner in the best possible light, and to conceal from them aspects of his behavior which may at times have caused her sorrow."

As for the importance of the marriage, he chronicles, he puts it succinctly and cogently at the beginning of his book: "Without this marriage the world would possibly never have seen the final products of Wagner's genius which emerged in its course: the completion of 'Der Ring der Nibelungen,' the building of the festival theater in Bayreuth, psychoanalyses of Wagner's mad patron, King Ludwig II of Bavaria, discussions of the trauma suffered by Cosima because she was the neglected daughter of Franz Liszt and a French countess, and new looks at the familiar story of how Wagner

was a collaboration nearly unique in the history of the arts, and it deserves to be widely known in approximately the amount of detail Skelton gives it.

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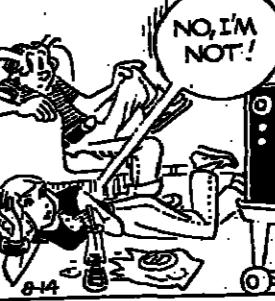
The reviewer is the music critic of The Washington Post.

P
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A
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U
T
STHROWING A GOLF BALL
AGAINST THE STEPS IS
GOOD FOR YOUR REFLEXESUNLESS SOMEONE OPENS
THE FRONT DOOR AND
YOU MISS THE STEPS......AND THE BALL SAILS
THROUGH THE LIVING ROOM
OUT INTO THE KITCHEN
WHERE IT HITS YOUR
SISTER ON THE LEG......AND SHE THROWS
IT BACK!!B.
C.INSIDE ME THERE'S A THIN
PERSON TRYING TO GET OUT

...LOOKS MORE LIKE 3 THIN PERSONS

B
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I
EI'VE JUST FIGURED
OUT WHAT'S WRONG
WITH YOU, COOKIE...YOU'RE ALWAYS SO
PREDICTABLE

NO, I'M NOT!



SPORTS

Oilers Win Exhibition Opener

United Press International
HOUSTON — Gifford Nielsen passed for two touchdowns, including one to tight end Dave Casper with 2:29 left, to rally the Houston Oilers to a 22-20 exhibition victory Thursday night over the New Orleans Saints.

The winning toss, a 20-yarder across the middle, came after the Saints were caught with 12 men on the field on a Houston punt. The Oilers had given new life at New Orleans 27 because of the penalty, in other news around NFL camps:

* The Miami Dolphins voted unanimously to join the Washington Redskins in a show of union solidarity before their game Saturday night by meeting their opponents on the field and shaking hands.

* An attempt at a similar show of unity prior to the Hall of Fame game between Baltimore and Minnesota failed, when both teams were kept in their locker rooms until the last minute.

* In defiance of head coach Jack Patera, a majority of the Seattle Seahawks also planned to join in a solidarity handshake with the St. Louis Cardinals.

* Wide receiver Sam McCullum, the Seahawk player representative said Thursday night that Patera

had threatened to fine players a half-week's salary for taking part in the handshake.

* The player representative of the New York Giants, Beasley Reece, said that NFL players would eagerly accept "the first legitimate offer" from league management, even if it did not include a provision for paying the players a percentage of the gross receipts.

"I just can't see a strike happening," said Reece, a free safety. "On the first legitimate offer players would be telling their player representatives, 'Let's take it.' That's the impression I get."

* The Atlanta Falcons, who face the Minnesota Vikings in an exhibition game Saturday, have made no significant changes in what was the most pass defense in the NFC last season. They hope that having linebacker Joel Williams and defensive end Jeff Merritt healthy will make a difference.

* The Falcons' exhibition opener will offer a serious test of that pass defense since the Vikings completed 36 of 62 passes for 431 yards in last week's 30-14 victory over Baltimore with back-up quarterback Steve Diller hitting 27 of 45 for 313 yards.

* Billy Sims, the Detroit Lions running back who is embroiled in

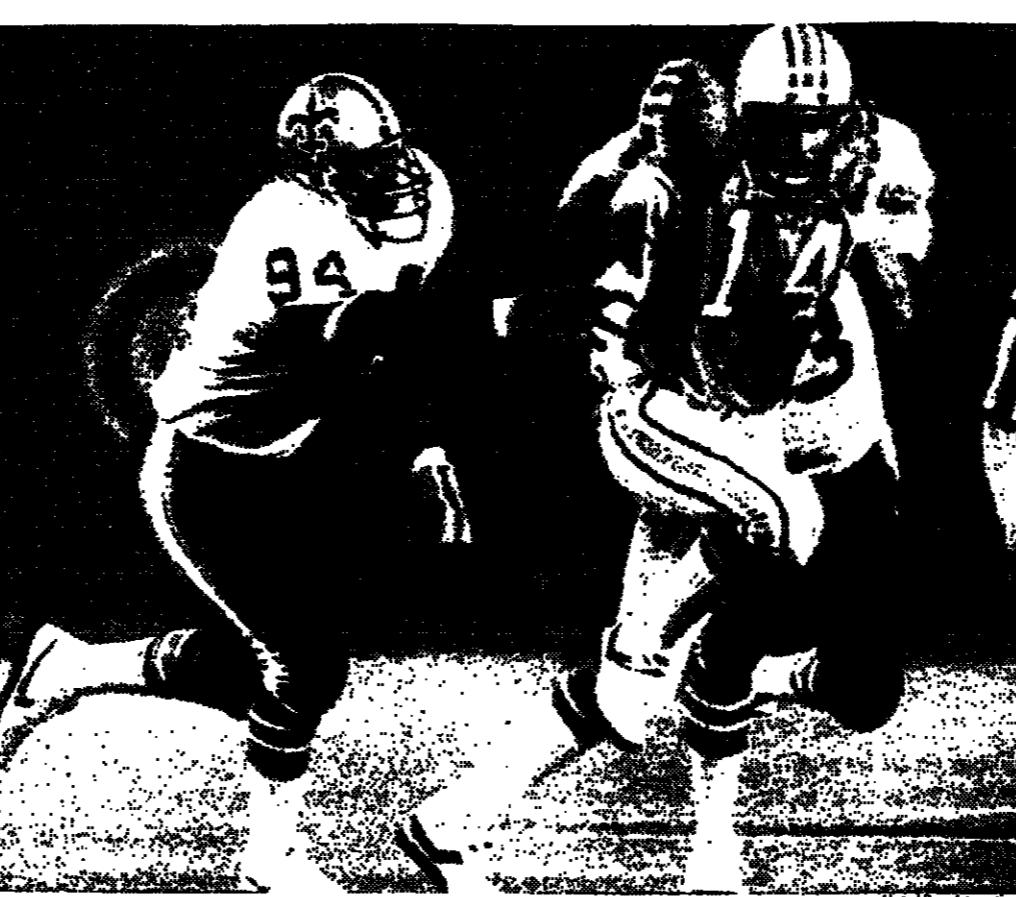
a bitter contract dispute, has hired a labor lawyer, Gerald Tockman of St. Louis, who told the Detroit Free Press that he intended to begin legal proceedings against the Lions.

Sims has refused to report to the Lion camp in Rochester, Mich., claiming that Russ Thomas, who has been Lion general manager for 17 years, broke an oral commitment to renegotiate the fourth (option) year of Sims' contract before the start of this, Sims' third season.

Thomas said he never made such an agreement, explaining that oral agreements were specifically forbidden in NFL contracts and that he was prohibited from negotiating with the former Oklahoma star because of the moratorium declared by the NFL owners and NFL Players Association.

* Jeff Siemon, the veteran linebacker, left the San Diego Charger training camp Thursday and announced his retirement. He had been troubled with a hamstring problem.

* I don't question anyone, particularly the older veterans, if he decides to retire," said Don Coryell, the Charger coach. Siemon, 32, a veteran of 10 seasons, played 143 straight games with the Vikings before coming to San Diego in May.



Gifford Nielsen of the Oilers (14) trying to elude the grasp of the Saints' Jim Wilks (94).

SPORTS BRIEFS**Glickstein Upsets Wilander in Canada**

TORONTO — Silomo Glickstein of Israel staved off four match points in a second-set tiebreaker Thursday to upset Mats Wilander and advance to the quarterfinals of the Canadian Open tennis championships.

Glickstein, the 11th seed, seemed ready for a respectable but routine exit until he rallied from a 6-3 deficit in the second set and went on to a 6-7, 7-6, 6-4 triumph over the 17-year-old Swede. Glickstein is to meet Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the quarterfinals.

John McEnroe, the No. 1 seed, turned aside a challenge from Glenn McGrath, Canada's best player, 6-3, 7-6; Jimmy Connors, seeded second, beat Ramesh Krishnan of India, the 13th seed, 7-5, 6-0, and Lendl, the third seed and defending champion, downed 14th-seeded Tim Gullikson, 6-4, 7-6.

Evert and King a Doubles Pair Again

ATLANTA — Chris Evert Lloyd and Billie Jean King played as a doubles team for the first time in eight years Thursday and easily disposed of Ida Budarova and Marcela Skuberska, 6-3, 6-3, in the Atlanta Women's Tennis Classic.

Evert and King had decided to play doubles in the U.S. Open at Flushing Meadows next month. But they were paired this week unexpectedly when Pam Shriver was forced to withdraw from the tournament because of an injury, leaving Evert without a doubles partner.

"Our games complement each other," Evert said after the match. "Billie Jean will make the points at the net; I make returns and set her up for the kill," King said. "The biggest problem is that we are both so hypercritical of ourselves. We both try to take the pressure off of each other."

In singles play, Mary Lou Piatek stopped Betsy Nagelsen, 7-5, 6-2; Diane Gilbert upset Anne Kiyomura, 6-1, 6-4; Susan Masmari defeated 15-year-old Michelle Torres, 7-5, 6-0, and Yvonne Vermaak stopped Lucia Araya, 6-3, 6-2.

Norris Ahead by 1 in Hartford Golf

WETHERSFIELD, Conn. — Tim Norris, shooting his best round since joining the PGA Tour three years ago, returned an 8-under-par 63 Thursday to take the first-round lead in the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

Norris, who has missed 14 tournaments because of a wrist injury and was ineligible to play in the PGA last week, canned eight birdies in almost flawless play over the short 6,534-yard Wethersfield Country Club course.

Bill Britton and Mark Calcavecchia each scored 7-under 64s for second place. Another stroke behind and tied for third at 6-under were Ray Floyd, Kermit Zarley, Mark Phil and Peter Jacobson.

Landy Signs With Chicago in USFL

CHICAGO — Veteran quarterback Greg Landry said he rejected at least two firm offers from National Football League teams to sign with the Chicago Blitz of the new United States Football League.

Landry, whose signing was announced Thursday, became the second name player to join the ranks of both the USFL and the Blitz. Tim Wrightman, a former UCLA All-American, signed up last week.

The overriding reason for signing was George Allen. Landry said of the Blitz coach who has also coached successfully in the NFL, Landry was heading toward his 15th NFL season when he was waived July 23 by the Baltimore Colts. He played 11 seasons with the Detroit Lions before going to the Colts in 1979.

Hockey Injury Trial Opens in Detroit

DETROIT — Lawyers for Dennis Polonich, formerly of the Detroit Red Wings hockey team and now a minor leaguer, and Wilf Paiement, formerly of the Colorado Rockies and now with the Quebec Nordiques, presented opening statements Thursday in Polonich's civil suit against Paiement and the Rockies.

Polonich filed suit after suffering a concussion, a broken nose and cuts in a confrontation with Paiement during a National Hockey League game on Oct. 25, 1978, at Detroit's Olympia Stadium, said Bruce Franklin, lawyer for Paiement and the Rockies.

"Our position is that Polonich's injuries are the result of him deliberately high-sticking Paiement as he was being body checked," Franklin said after opening proceedings before U.S. District Judge Horace W. Gimor. Franklin said his client, fearful that Polonich would hit him again, "swung his stick to protect himself."

Malone Said to Seek \$2 Million a Year

HOUSTON — An attorney for Moses Malone met with representatives of the new owners of the Houston Rockets for the first time Thursday in what was called an initial discussion concerning a multimillion dollar contract for Malone.

Malone, one of five unsigned free agents on the National Basketball Association team, is said to be seeking a multiyear contract that will pay him about \$2 million annually. Malone was named Most Valuable Player in the NBA last season when he averaged 31.1 points and 14.7 rebounds per game.

The meetings were very amicable and both sides are pledged to do their utmost to insure the continuation of Moses in a Houston uniform," said Ray Patterson, president and general manager of the Rockets.

Moorcroft Forced Into Athens Tune-up

LONDON — David Moorcroft, holder of the world record in 5,000 meters, has bowed to an ultimatum by the British Amateur Athletic Board, which is insisting that he run at Crystal Palace on Aug. 30 as a condition of competing in the European Championships next month in Athens.

When the team for Athens was announced this week, Moorcroft put his place in jeopardy by saying that he had no intention of meeting the board's demand that all selected athletes prove their fitness by competing at Crystal Palace.

But he later backed down, saying: "A race six days before Athens forms no part of my plans. But if competing means the difference between going or not then I will run."

Coe-Ovett Duel for Mile Set in Oregon

EGENE, Ore. — Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett will face each other in a mile race at the Oregon International Meet here Sept. 25, in Oregon Track Club spokesman announced.

The two champion runners had been doubtful for the 11-event meet because of early-season injuries. But Scott Fennelly of the sponsoring track club said it had been confirmed that both men would compete in the mile.

Coe holds the world record time for the mile, 3:47.33, while Ovett has the 1,500-meter record at 3:31.36.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Thursday's Major League Line Scores**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

East

McClure and Simmons, W.; McClure, 9-4; Goff, 3-4; HR — 2.

Trotter, Houser (SL), Sanchez (T) and Furyan; Vito, Radem, (B), Little (B) and Bautista; Laudier, W—Trotter, 1-1; Vito, 3-4; HR—Carrasco, DeCicco, (T).

Toronto Alouettes (T) 0-0; Goff, 9-0; HR—Goff, 2-0; Schram, (T); Goff, 9-0.

Alouettes, 0-0; Goff, 9-0; HR—Goff, 2-0; Schram, (T); Goff, 9-0.

McClure and Simmons, W; McClure, 9-4; Goff, 3-4; HR—2.

Trotter, Houser (SL), Sanchez (T) and Furyan; Vito, Radem, (B), Little (B) and Bautista; Laudier, W—Trotter, 1-1; Vito, 3-4; HR—Carrasco, DeCicco, (T).

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LETTER FROM BANGKOK Silk Sales, U.S. Style

By Paul Anderson

United Press International

BANGKOK — A little bit of the United States comes to Bangkok each time the Jim Thompson Thai Silk Co. has a clearance sale.

The instant the gates open at 7:30 a.m., Thai housewives, faithfully imitating sales behavior they have seen in American movies and on television, stampede from the company's parking area toward folding tables piled high with brightly colored rolls of Thai silk and clothing. Then chaos reigns.

Normally tamer Thai women — accompanied by a sprinkling of Western and Japanese women — rush the tables, scooping up armloads of silk and heading for a mat-covered area where they can examine their booty at leisure.

The U.S.-style clearance sale is nearly as old as the company, founded by Jim Thompson, a mysterious former U.S. secret agent, in 1951.

"Twenty years ago, the customers at the sales were almost all foreigners — Western women," said purchasing manager Suphong Mankonkham Suphong, who has been in charge of the eight-times-yearly clearances for 15 years. "Then it was mostly Japanese. But now it is mostly Thai."

Never Returned

Thompson, an OSS agent who was parachuted into Thailand in the closing days of World War II, almost single-handedly revived the nearly moribund Thai silk industry in the late 1940s.

Philadelphia Orchestra Plans Tour of Europe

The Associated Press

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — Riccardo Muti and the Philadelphia Orchestra will go to Europe later this month for a three-week tour. The orchestra will perform at two major festivals missed during previous tours — Lucerne and Edinburgh.

Muti, who was in Saratoga Springs for a two-day engagement, said the 14-concert tour will include music by the American composer Samuel Barber, as well as works by Europeans. The schedule is: Lucerne, Aug. 26-27; Vienna, Aug. 28; Frankfurt, Aug. 29-30; Brussels, Sept. 1-2; Berlin, Sept. 3-4; Paris, Sept. 6; London, Sept. 7-8; and Edinburgh, Sept. 10-11.

In 1967, a few days after his 61st birthday, Thompson vanished without a trace. He went for an afternoon walk on a well-marked nature trail at a Malaysian resort, and never returned. Repeated searches of the area failed to turn up a scrap of information. He was declared legally dead in 1974.

But the Thai silk whose production he stimulated, easily recognizable by its irregular threads and nubby texture, has become a coveted luxury fabric around the world.

Most experts agree that the finest Thai silk comes from the Thompson company, which maintains its own weaving and printing factories to assure a steady supply of high-quality material.

"It started as a small, family-type business," said William Booth, who joined the firm in 1964 and is now general manager.

"I got out of the army, met Jim Thompson and he offered me a job. I've been here ever since," Booth said.

Small Factory

From its beginnings in a small silk weaving factory on the banks of a Bangkok canal, the Thompson company has grown into a prestigious fabric and garment firm with sales last year of \$18 million.

"Retail sales account for 55 percent of our business," Booth said. "We export the rest, and 50 percent of our exports go to the United States. Actually, though, 90 percent of the sales at our only retail outlet are also for export, mainly by tourists."

At sale time, prices on clearance goods are marked down 40 to 60 percent, and the cloth is snapped up as soon as a new supply reaches the tables in the parking lot.

"I've lived here for years and I've often said I wouldn't come to one of these sales again," said an American woman, busily gathering roll ends of silk fabric.

"But I keep coming back because it's just too good to resist. I feel guilty about buying things I don't really need. But they are so pretty and so cheap; it's hard to resist a bargain."

"I'm glad I wasn't in front of that mob," said another American, shortly after opening time at one of the budget or the Falkland Islands, in the morning when they're brushing their teeth while you're trying to explain a presidential campaign."

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

The Making of a Best Seller

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "What you're trying to do is the hooch-kootchy to get them into the tent," said Theodore H. White, describing the circus-like act that some authors go through during a radio-television tour to promote their books. "It's demeaning and degrading. You have to strip yourself threadbare like a piece of fabric. But it's necessary because we are living through a period of cultural discontinuity in the United States — look at the arcades with Atari guns and the E.T. movies."

He had recently come off the circuit after more than a month on the road. Several hundred other authors undertake the grand (or petit) tour every season, selling their books on talk shows with the eventual aim of driving listeners into the bookstores — but few do so with the energy and enthusiasm of White.

He was relaxing with a vodka in his East Side brownstone, still giddy after appearing on programs in 15 cities — with the familiar plaint: "If it's Tuesday, this can't be Dallas, it must be Fort Worth" — having four or five interviews a day, finding to his surprise that some of the interviewers had actually read "America in Search of Itself" before questioning him.

"Look: We are now fighting not for the buck but for attention," he said. "You are asking people to go into a bookstore because they've heard something about your book, and then give five to ten hours of their time to reading it. It's a struggle to attract readers because of all the other distractions in the country. You're like a little child saying, 'Listen to me, Mommy.'

"In a way, it makes you feel slimy. You want your book to be discovered for itself, and instead you find yourself pleading for it. And you're completing for air time with 'Jane Fonda's Workout Book' or 'No Bad Dogs' or 'Thin Thighs in 30 Days' and other publicizing their books, as well as entertainers and people selling products or viewpoints, sometimes on the same show."

20-Year Investment

"So you swallow your pride and say to yourself, 'I have 20 years of my professional life invested in this book. I can't let it go down the drain.' You wake up early, polish your anecdotes, catch the planes, sleep in the Atlanta hotel that doesn't have room service when you get there, not even a glass of milk, and start all over again the next day."

"What's happened is that there is a dissolution of time in the United States — time has become very fragmented. You have to catch people where they are — listening to their car radios in the afternoon while they're driving home after midnight when they're calling in and asking you questions about the Kennedys or the budget or the Falkland Islands, in the morning when they're brushing their teeth while you're trying to explain a presidential campaign."



Author White in search of sales.

In White's case, he discovered that he often had additional explaining to do about the validity of some of his views in the book. Although "America in Search of Itself" received impressive notices in Washington and elsewhere, it was put down by Robert Sherrill in *The New York Times* Book Review.

"I had to counterpoint that bad review all over the country," White said, still smarting, because he felt an impression had been left that he was anti-black or anti-female or out of style. "As I moved from city to city, there was usually a copy of it in front of the interviewer. So I often had to back-pedal and first respond to questions. If the critics are nasty to you, you have to override the print reviews on radio and television."

He looked amused. "Of course, there's only one thing worse than a bad review — being ignored altogether."

His publisher, Simon Michael Bessie of Harper and Row, said that the White road show had cost \$16,000. That covered the waiting limousines, flights crisscrossing the country, and daily living expenses. Most author tours last two or three weeks and cost a publisher about half that amount.

In addition, Bessie said, more than \$100,000 was spent on print advertising, including cooperative advertisements with bookstores in which the publisher underwrites a big part of the cost; and \$6,000 more went for 30-second broadcast spots.

The tour was arranged by Dan Harvey, the publicity director; Lisa Filman, who handles press publicity; and Marcia Harrison, who does radio and television. Bessie said there

was a good advance in orders, and the book was a main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club. The promotion continues in New York. The publisher said that he found such tour worthwhile investments of time and money.

The book is in the No. 7 position on *The New York Times* best seller list.

White's literary agent, Julian Bach, said that the whole process of creating the sort of book White writes does not simply mean covering a presidential campaign and writing about it quickly. With research beginning a year before a campaign, the campaign itself, and the writing afterward, the White books have taken about two and a half years each.

"That's why Ted White has always done a huge amount of promotion," Bach said. "The record this time shows that the Sunday review in *The Times* did not hurt him. Maybe it set off a lot of talk."

The amay author of the "Making of the President" series is something of a pioneer in promoting his books. In fact, his career almost spans the history of such efforts to reach more readers through broadcasting.

"My Kind of Audience"

He had special praise for the radio and television programs on the public broadcasting network that devote time to books and authors. "That's my kind of audience," he said. "Frank Mankiewicz has done a wonderful job with National Public Radio." Mankiewicz is president of N.P.R.

White found that interviewers ranged from those who had done their homework, to hosts who simply billboarded the book and took off on tangents, to the ingenues who would cover the microphone and whisper, "What should I ask you next?"

Not all authors are willing to subject themselves to a tour or be interviewed on the air. And there are some who do not get asked by publishers to do so.

"I don't think we ever proposed a tour to Aldous Huxley or Thornton Wilder or E.B. White," Bessie said.

Jane Becker Friedman, director of promotion at Alfred A. Knopf, is aware that several respected authors, among them John Hersey and Jonathan Schell, still believe that a book should speak for itself. Schell would not tour or go on the air for "The Fate of the Earth," and Anne Tyler, author of "Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant," does not give interviews. Both works made the best sellers list and were Book-of-the-Month Club selections.

On the other hand, John Updike will give some interviews but does not go on the road, and the late John Cheever, who was once reticent, more recently liked interviews. Friedman said, "Mr. Cheever enjoyed doing the Dick Cavett show and felt it was a significant appearance for him."

White offered his opinion of the promotional situation for an author: "Once the book could take care of you; now you have to take care of the book."

In life, Andre Tchaikowsky harbored a secret desire to be an actor. In death, the Polish-born pianist is to fulfill that dream, in a way. Tchaikowsky, who died of cancer June 26 at age 46, has bequeathed his skull to the Royal Shakespeare Company for use in the graveyard scene in Hamlet, an RSC spokeswoman said in London. "It is currently sitting in a cardboard box in Stratford," she said. "It has been treated with preservatives and will be used in our next Hamlet production." The RSC's joint artistic director, Terry Hands, said that Tchaikowsky (no relation to the Russian composer) had always wanted to be an actor. "He was passionate about Shakespeare and attended many performances at the RSC," Hands said. "We are honored by his bequest."

Tchaikowsky was born in Warsaw, lost his parents during World War II and was smuggled to France, where he studied at the Paris Conservatoire. He won the 1955 Chopin Prize in Warsaw, made his U.S. debut in 1957 and settled in England soon after, becoming a British citizen. He devoted his last years of his life to composition.

Rudolf Nureyev, in Greece to perform with the Zurich Opera ballet at the Athens Festival, announced that he will become dance director and choreographer for the ballet of the Paris Opera next year.

"I shall be a dancer, choreographer and dance director and will have to live in Paris six months of the year, from September, 1983 — though I feel most at home in New York," he said at a news conference. Nureyev will make a U.S. tour with the Zurich troupe next spring, to Washington, Chicago and probably New York.

Margaret Truman Daniel, the only child of Harry S. Truman, says Nancy Reagan is the most beautiful first lady since Eleanor Roosevelt and has been "deeply hurt by the unjust criticism she has received." Daniel noted the first ladies since Eleanor Roosevelt in an article for Parade magazine. She gave all the presidents' wives good marks, but saved her highest praise for Mrs. Roosevelt and her own mother, Mrs. Truman, now 97. Mrs. Roosevelt "had the greatest impact on our country," Daniel writes. But, she adds, "I truly believe that Mother did her job the best." Mrs. Truman, who has been in ill health for the last several months, lives in Independence, Mo.

The Australian pop group the Bee Gees will not play together again until 1984, group member Barry Gibb says. Gibb said at Heathrow Airport that he and his brothers Robin and Maurice were splitting up for 18 months. "We felt it was about time we did our own thing," he said. "I'm going to make a solo LP, and so is Robin, and we won't appear as a group again until 1984. But there's no question of the Bee Gees breaking up for good. We're very solid as a group."

Gibb was returning to London from Miami with his wife Linda, and their three children.

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The modern idea of a gold standard for money resulted from a mistake by Sir Isaac Newton in 1717, according to a former U.S. State Department official. Newton was not only a scientist but also master of the British mint under King George I. Richard N. Cooper, a professor of economics at Harvard and undersecretary of state for economic affairs in the Carter administration, writes about Newton's goal in the Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, published by the Brookings Institution. Cooper said, in an article attacking a return to the gold standard, that Newton "did not deprecate gold."

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